

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 33

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

NAVAL FORCES READY TO SAIL FOR FAR EAST

Hankow Attacks Move Britain to Prepare Destroyer Flotilla for Service

CHINESE RESPONSIBLE FOR LAW AND ORDER

Marines Leave Concession in Charge of Cantonese—Agitators Are Blamed

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the eighth destroyer flotilla has been brought to full strength for possible service in the Far East. At the present time the flotilla is attached to the Atlantic fleet and consists of eight destroyers, including its leader, the Bruce.

[It is reported that the British colony at Hankow is being besieged by thousands of coolies with antiforeign sentiments.]

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Shanghai says that all available naval forces are leaving there at full speed for Hankow. Appeals for more land and naval forces are being made by the British community at Hankow to the British Government.

The Foreign Office said that the situation at Hankow was fraught with dangers, but that it was felt that the British authorities on the spot would be successful in averting armed conflict. The situation is considered eased by the evacuation of the British marines and the placing of responsibility for law and order within the British concession on the Chinese authorities themselves.

It was stated that the position of the British marines, who were holding mobs at bay, but under the strictest orders not to fire a shot, was untenable, and that consequently the evacuation had been directed.

The Foreign Office says that the Hankow disturbance was due to Cantonese agitators attempting to provoke the British to use force in defense of the British concession, thereby stirring up another crisis such as took place recently at Wushien in order to embarrass Great Britain's newly-declared policy of conciliation.

A report that British women and children already have evacuated Hankow could not be confirmed.

Hankow Mobs Penetrate Into British Concession

PEKING, Jan. 5 (AP)—Official dispatches from Hankow, where the British colony is being besieged by thousands of infuriated coolies with anti-foreign sentiments, show the situation is growing increasingly serious and indicate that the angry natives are out of control of the Chinese military forces which undertook to maintain order.

Virtually all communication to the concession have been destroyed and a consular dispatch says the British Bund, the principal thoroughfare for foreigners along the water front there, is "unsafe for foreigners." It adds that "the situation is very discouraging."

A German citizen was attacked Monday by agitators within the British concession.

The British armed forces, feeling that it would have been impossible to hold the masses without firing, retired, leaving the concession in charge of Cantonese troops. The British war memorial opposite the (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SHIP OWNERS SEEK MAIL FUND

NEW YORK (AP)—Failure of the House of Representatives to provide money for ocean mail contracts with American steamship lines during the fiscal year 1928 was criticized in resolutions sent to Congress by the American Steamship Owners' Association here. The resolutions urge that the Senate amend existing legislation so that contracts be adopted in the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

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Exclusive Apartments Await Mr. and Mrs. Martin in Spring

HOMES TO RENT

Unique Home for Birds
Cares for 31 Families
in Flower Pots

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—"Flats for rent. Martins only need apply. Children welcome. Possession April 22." It's being chirped all over town. In winter bird society, that the martins will move into a fashionable suburban "apartment" on their return from southern climes next spring. And gossips say one or two of the "first families" may flick back a day early to select the most desirable locations in the "Totem Apartment for Birds" which Edward R. Wehr, steel foundry man, has built in West Allis.

"Humans flock together in apartments—why not birds?" That thought inspired Mr. Wehr to construct the bird "apartment," with accommodations for 31 families. It looks very much like an Indian totem pole and can be seen at some distance from its location in the brush near the Wehr steel foundry, where Mr. Wehr devotes himself when not playing with his bird pets.

Ordinary Flower Pots
Twenty-seven ordinary flower pots, fastened to the sides of a triangular pole which stands about 20 feet tall, afford separate living quarters for each family. A bolt and washer holds each in place. The pole is topped by an inverted water bucket which, properly partitioned, provides homes for four additional bird families.

The color scheme is colonial green and yellow—a combination most pleasing to martins, according to the "apartment's" originator. "One can scarcely get colors too bright for these birds," Mr. Wehr said. "Now song birds are quite different. They seem to like dull greens and browns. A bird house painted some high shade would frighten them away."

The opening of each flower pot is closed by a piece of wood fastened securely with copper wire threaded through holes bored in the sides. A small opening in each wooden cover serves as a front door. At each door, which is just big enough to admit Mr. and Mrs. Martin and the Martin children, entering one by one, there is a hospitable little doorstep perch.

Family Stays Together

"One very interesting thing about martins," remarked Mr. Wehr, who has been a lover of birds since boyhood, "is that members of a family always stay together. They may go their separate ways during the day but at night both the parent birds and the children return to the same nest. Even after a trip to the South for the winter months the family invariably returns together to establish summer quarters. Martins rear only one family during a season."

Mr. Wehr has many pets. His homing pigeons and fancy poultry have won blue ribbons and silver cups in different parts of the United States. Mallard ducks thrive in a marsh near the foundry and in the springtime clumps of purple and yellow iris gleam in the rushes. Birds, wrens and robins flock to the spot.

Chicago Schools Seeking Tenants

Have No Dearth of Pupils but Would Rent \$3,000,000 of Unused Property

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—With \$3,000,000 worth of land in its possession, the Chicago Board of Education is looking about for something to do with it. Much of it is unsuitable for school uses. The board would gladly lease it as business or industrial property. But how to find lessees?

On six occasions the property has been strenuously advertised for leasing, reports John E. Byrnes, business manager for the board of education. Proposals have been received for less than one-half of 1 per cent of the property.

As the lands are an expense to the school system, it might seem wise to sell them. But Chicago's early experience in selling argues against it. In 1913 it parted with a square mile of its land for about \$38,000. Within this square mile, which includes some of the most valuable downtown property of present-day Chicago.

Too much heed may be paid to this experience, however, argues Mr. Byrnes, saying: "If the board of education had retained this square mile it is very probable that Chicago would have developed northward from Madison Street instead of southward."

"MEAT WAR" ENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The "meat war," which in the last two years has thrown vast quantities of Argentine beef upon the London market far below the cost price, has ended, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, practically with a settlement among the firms of Armour & Co. Swift & Co. and the Bestey Brothers, which is now announced here.

The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company, also some smaller concerns are still outside the new arrangement, which, however, claims to cover the greater part of the interests concerned in the meat war. The Smithfield and Argentine Meat Company has postponed payment of its preference dividend, due Dec. 31.

Subway Contracts Total \$55,563,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK
NEW subway construction contracts totaling \$55,563,000 were let by the Board of Transportation in 1926, a review of the year indicates. The sums appropriated for subway work cover approximately 16 miles of route, the greater part of which is for the new city system, with 3.6 miles for the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company's lines.

MARINES GOING TO MANAGUA AS LEGATION GUARD

Foreigners in Nicaraguan Capital Request American Protection

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—In announcing that an American marine guard has been ordered to Managua, capital of Nicaragua, the State Department disclosed that British and Italian diplomatic representatives there had requested outside protection for their nationals.

The marines will be sent from Corinto by Julian L. Latimer, Rear Admiral, in command of American forces in Nicaragua. Observers took the decision to send them as a definite answer to rumors current for several days that the Administration was contemplating withdrawal of its naval forces from the Central American republic.

A State Department announcement telling of the plea of the British and Italian representatives said: "The Department of State has been informed by the American Minister at Managua that the British and Italian charges d'affaires have made representations to him that they consider their subjects in imminent peril in the present situation without outside protection and that he concurs in these views, which represent the consensus of opinion there among the Americans and other foreigners."

To Guard American Legation
Although no intimation had been given here as to the possibility of such a move, Managua dispatches had reported the intention to land a force of 160 marines from the U. S. S. Galveston at Corinto for the movement to the capital and seat of the Conservative Government of President Diaz, and were taken to indicate that Rear Admiral Latimer, in charge of American naval forces there, had deemed such a step advisable in view of the latest turn of events.

The dispatches said that the marines would be used as a guard for the American Legation at Managua and that high officials of the Diaz Government, which is recognized by the United States, regarded their arrival as timely and stated they would leave the country from a state of anarchy.

No word has reached officials here as to the possibility of a military march on Managua by the Liberals under the leadership of Juan B. Sacasa, recognized as Nicaragua's President by Mexico, but additional news advises from the Nicaraguan capital say the Conservatives, short of arms, have requested the American Legation to seek the raising of the American embargo on the importation of munitions.

Called to Order at 11 o'clock

The two houses were called to order shortly after 11 o'clock, following party caucuses which began an hour earlier. Governor Fuller, who will deliver his inaugural address before a joint session tomorrow noon, administered the oath of office to the members-elect.

William H. Sanger, clerk of the House, called that body to order and turned over the gavel to Walter E. McLane, Senator from Fall River, the senior member, who presided during the election of the speaker.

The House of Representatives was convened by James W. Kimball, Clerk of the House since 1897. Harrison H. Atwood, Representative from Boston, presided during the election of the speaker.

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WOMAN'S MISSIONARY GROUPS TO JOIN THE AMERICAN BOARD

The Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, Chief Speaker at Consolidation Program of Congregational Societies in the Foreign Field

Representative Congregationalists from all over the Atlantic states will be present at the Park Street Church tonight to witness the consolidation of the Woman's Board of Missions, the Woman's Board of the Interior and the Woman's Board of the Pacific with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The chief speaker will be the Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter of Hartford, Conn., president of the American Board, whose talk, "Men, Women and Missions," will be radio-cast at 8 p. m. through Station WNAV. Devotional exercises led by the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, will open the program. The Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, senior foreign secretary of the American Board, will introduce a group of veteran missionaries, including the Rev. Dr. and

IMPROVED LAWS, LESS TALK, URGED ON LEGISLATURE

Advice Given Members of 1927 General Court at Its Opening Today

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature for 1927 which convened today were admonished by the presiding officers of both houses that the objective of the Legislature is fewer and wiser laws rather than much legislation or much talk.

John C. Hull, in his address upon re-election as Speaker of the House of Representatives, offered the following advice especially for the 83 members of that body who are sitting in their first Legislative session:

"The value of your service will depend not upon the number of bills that you introduce, nor upon the number and length of the speeches that you make, nor even upon the committee or committees in which you have membership.

"Prompt and regular attendance at committees and sessions, knowledge of proposed measures, and then a vote in accordance with your best judgments, will stamp you as an efficient legislator.

Cites Needed Legislation

"We hear much these days," the Speaker continued, "concerning the repeal of obsolete laws and the reduction of taxes. Both are desirable. If any of you know of any law that should be repealed, I urge you to file a petition to accomplish that result.

"And if any of you know of any way to reduce taxes, save by reducing expenditures, I trust you will make it your duty to develop a measure to that effect and bring it to the attention of the General Court.

"For the past two years the Massachusetts Legislature has refused to memorialize or advise Congress with respect to its duties. A continuance of the policy would appear to be an exercise of good judgment.

"Another short session will be proof to our constituents that we have attended strictly to business, and will also be the best of all arguments against biennial sessions. The annual work of the Legislature of this State can be accomplished in three months.

Senate Head Speaks Briefly

Wellington Wells, re-elected president of the Senate, said to his colleagues:

"Let us in our deliberations bear in mind that it is not the province of legislation to create public sentiment but rather to properly express and direct it. If we confine our legislation to those matters only for which there exists a strong public sentiment and for which there appear to be good reasons for legislative action, it will result in fewer and better laws, and will tend to inspire on the part of the public a greater respect for and confidence in the worth and ability of the General Court."

Both the presiding officers reported some minor changes in committee arrangement. One of these is the discontinuance of the Committee on State House, another the establishment of a Committee on Civil Service, and another the assignment of workmen's compensation bills to the Committee on Labor and Industries instead of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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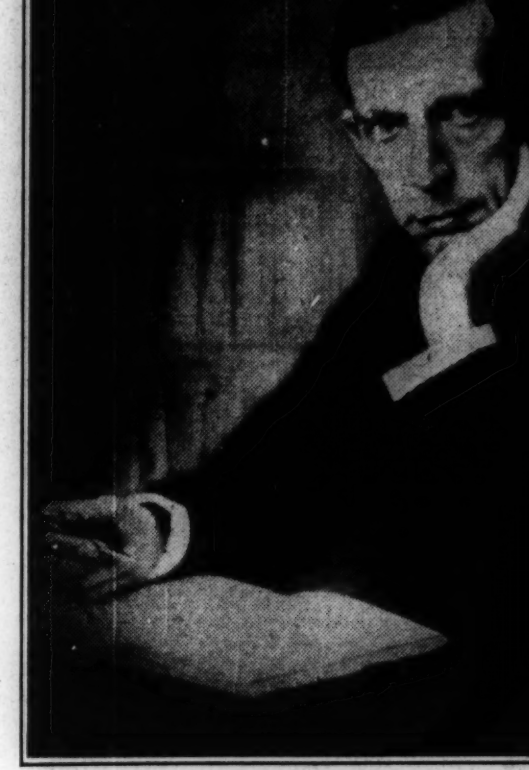
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Royalty to Visit Boston

Prince William of Sweden Will Visit This City Late This Month.



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ACTION AGAINST EL IS DEMANDED

Progressives' Program to Legislature Protests Dividend Guarantee

The Progressive Action Committee of Massachusetts, successor of the Progressive Party Committee which conducted the La Follette campaign in this State in 1924, today laid letters outlining a program of 14 policies before Governor Fuller and each member of the Legislature. The communications were signed by Robert H. O. Schulz, chairman of the committee. The first two demands are:

Two Pertinent Demands

"That the Legislature refuse to renew the Elevated Control Act under any terms which guarantee the dividends of a private corporation from the pockets of Massachusetts taxpayers and car-riders."

The adoption of a comprehensive, constructive and forward-looking state policy toward unemployment, which will enact into law the bill of the State Federation of Labor for a state monopoly of employment agencies, and the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation, the raising of compulsory school attendance from 16 years to 18 years, retention of the direct primary, strengthening of regulations upon campaign expenditures, publication of state bulletins in which every candidate shall be given space, more roll call in the Legislature, and an investigation of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Mr. Schulz calls particular attention to a decline in employment in the leading industries of Massachusetts to a point 13.9 per cent below normal. He attributed this to "narrow and undemocratic" policies in public and corporate activity and a grasping tendency on the part of controlling financial interests.

The platform closed with demands for an impartial commission to study the water power situation in New England with a view to the aiding of industry and the preservation of public control of natural power resources, and another commission, "truly representative of all elements of the people, which will study the whole situation of Massachusetts industry, the effects of taxation upon it, its relation to industry all over the Nation and the world, the methods of developing co-operatives and other democratic seeds in industry."

Plumbing Shop in Chicago Does Business on Wheels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Now they have put the plumbing shop on rubber tires. A Chicago man operates a fleet of seven trucks, each one carrying a substantial stock of pipe, valves, dies, faucets, fatter balls, blow torches, gadgets and other articles. The number of items brought by the truck to a house is in excess of 400. C. J. Erickson has developed this new idea in an ancient trade. His automobiles are popularly called "pie wagons" because they have bins on either side of an aisle like a pie-wagon.

Like Jam?

LOOKS as if the ayes had it! Then, of course, you will be interested in A VISIT TO A JAM FACTORY with us

in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Young Folks' Page

MEXICO STARTS ACTION AGAINST OIL COMPANIES

President Calles Calls for Names of All Not Obeying New Law

WASHINGTON READY TO FILE PROTESTS

State Department Awaits Specific Cases of Injustice to American Owners

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mexico has taken steps to precipitate action over the oil and land law controversy, and the American State Department, while outwardly unmoved, is giving closest attention to developments.

At the same time news from Mexico indicates that a legal group in the capital has intervened in an effort to modify the laws to remove objectionable features and effect reconciliation between the views of foreign oil companies and the Calles Administration. The Mexican Embassy gave out the text of an order from President Calles to the Department of Industry and Commerce to furnish the Attorney-General with the names of those who had not applied for ratification of their rights under the new laws that went into effect Jan. 1.

The statement indicated that forfeiture action against American companies would be taken. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has previously announced that his department is waiting for an "overt act" before proceeding to disclose the form which its policy of protest will take against the new laws, which are charged with being retroactive and confiscatory.

President's Order

The President's order, contained in a message to the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, was as follows: "In accordance with the provisions of Article 27 of the Constitution as applied to the oil industry, notify the Attorney-General of the Republic of the names of individuals or companies which have not applied within the provisions of that law for confirmation of the rights therein specified, so that officials may take the action to which the Nation is entitled."

Oil Land Legally Acquired Not Endangered by Laws, Says Author of Statutes

By PAUL HUTCHINSON
Managing Editor, The Christian Century.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—Ramirez Carrillo, the man who wrote the oil law, now a subject of controversy between the United States and Mexico, declared in an interview that nothing in these regulations would endanger titles to oil lands legally acquired. Señor Carrillo maintained with passionate earnestness the justice of Mexico's position and said the whole trouble arises from the determination of certain American companies with questionable titles never to submit to Mexican jurisdiction. These companies, according to Señor Carrillo, have induced other American companies with good titles to stand both the new law and the present impasse has developed.

He declared all oil companies except the American have complied with the requirements of the new law and in this statement he specifically included British companies. Out of 3,000 oil companies producing land, companies owning 2,600,000 hectares have accepted. Among the companies conforming are several small American concerns and even, according to Señor Carrillo, a few subsidiaries of large firms now opposing the new requirements.

Titles' Invalidation Denied

The author of the present oil law insisted that company titles would not be invalidated by exchanging former rights for new leases with a 50-year term; in fact, he said companies would not be limited to 50 years, but would be allowed to work their fields as long as oil remained, but he declared that the sovereign right of Mexico over all mineral and subsoil products must be recognized. This right he traced back to the time of Cortez and affirmed in the name of the state at the time independence was secured and again in the Constitution of 1857 and subsequent laws. Oil, he said, essentially comes under the mineral laws.

All mining companies in Mexico—American and others—operate on leases, such as are now proposed for the oil companies, and there never has been any complaint. The failure of President Diaz and others to enforce the law when they granted titles to American companies did not invalidate the law, according to Señor Carrillo. The regulations that went into effect Jan. 1 merely make effective a legal right never surrendered. Throughout the interview Señor Carrillo spoke with an earnestness and intensity which convinced me he meant every word, and that the Government means to go through with the present program.

In the meantime, the American community here of undoubtedly restless and apprehensive rumors are circulated, as is always the case, in a period of diplomatic strain.

To Act With Caution

The calmest observers believe the Calles Government will proceed with great caution in dealing with oil companies which refused to accept the new law. The longer the intervention Señor Carrillo spoke with an earnestness and intensity which convinced me he meant every word, and that the Government means to go through with the present program.

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FRUIT GROWERS ADOPT PROGRAM

Ten-Year Plan for Orchard Development Indorsed by Farmers of State

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 5 (Special)—Agriculturists from various sections of Massachusetts, who are attending the Union Agricultural meeting in the State Armory, today adopted the 10-year program of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association and agreed to put it into operation in their local orchards next spring.

The program was explained to the farmers by Prof. R. A. Van Meter of M. A. C., an officer of the Fruit Growers' Association. The program as adopted calls for growers with small orchards to enlarge them to a better size for economical production and to reduce the number of varieties reaching the wholesale market.

McIntosh, Baldwin and Gravenstein apples were mentioned as leading varieties. Farmers were advised to plant early apples with great caution and to give more attention to stronger trees. More research and educational work was urged.

The program calls for putting into force the proposed uniform grades for New England as soon as possible and also to work for New England-wide standards for containers.

THEATERS

"The Ghost Train" at the Copley Theater

Copley Theater—One hundredth week of the resident company, E. E. Clive, director, appearing in "The Ghost Train," a mystery melodrama by Arnold Ridley. The cast:

Saul Hodgkin.....C. Alan Mowbray
Richard Winton.....Millicent Hallatt
Charles Murdoch.....E. E. Clive
Peggy Murdoch.....May Ediss
Miss Bourne.....Elspeth Dudgeon
Teddy Deakin.....E. E. Clive
Julia Price.....Nan Marriott Watson
Herbert Price.....Edmund George
John Sterling.....Norman Cannon
Jackson.....Roger Wheeler

By every sign, the Copley Theater has one of its greatest successes in "The Ghost Train." Attendance has been large from the first performance onward, and seats are on sale three weeks ahead. To the audience, which has declared its pleasure in this mystery melodrama, one may well look for a clue to the secret of its appeal.

Appeal in an uncommon measure this play certainly has, for its audience manifest in the waits between the acts—by their merry conversation about what they have already seen, and by actually applauding for the curtain to rise on the succeeding act—their eagerness to get on with the story. These are sure signs that the play hits the mark.

For further clue consider the way of laughter that sweeps through the theater every few seconds, proving that the audience regards as utterly laughable the exciting incidents of that night in a lonely railway station in rural England. It is an old aphorism in the theater that the audience determines finally the tone in which a performance shall be given. Mr. Clive is one of those rarely sensitive actor-directors, who catch this responsive note from the audience, and responds in turn.

In "The Ghost Train" he and his

players give the audience a full measure of the thrills the play is artfully designed to provide, and likewise they give an intense value to the comic element in the performance. The result is an alternation of those involuntary shivers up and down one's back, which are the reward of a first-class detective story, and frequent laughter of the sort that makes one hold one's sides.

Pace-setter for this laughter is Mr. Clive in the part of an assinine railway passenger. Because of the nature of the story one can say little that is definite about this personage, other than that he is not altogether what he seems during most of the play. There is where some of the mystery comes in and many of those large slabs of suspense that make the audience impatient for the play to resume.

It can be said, however, that Mr. Clive passes the hardest test that a comedian may undergo: again and again he makes the whole audience laugh. That is something that few comedians have the power to do, for it is a test of universal appeal in acting. Mr. Clive can do what Fred Stone does, and David Warfield, Cyril Maude, Otis Skinner, George Arliss, Nora Bayes and a whole host of others. All the company works keenly for the atmosphere of the story, building up its effects through nicely timed teaplay. Mr. Mowbray and Miss Hallatt are the married couple who recapture the affection of their first months of life together; and Mr. Whorff and Miss Ediss are the young honeymooners who are also marooned in that jumpy spot with the blithering Teddy Deakin and the queer antique, Miss Bourne, who is something straight out of Dickens as played by Miss Dudgeon.

Mr. Whorff, it should be said, is showing this year marked enlargement of his acting ability, together with great improvement in his voice work. Miss Watson has something of an Ophelia-like stunt, complicated by subtleties imposed upon her role by the play's plot, that she carries off admirably. Mr. Hulce as a mysterious station master and all the others contribute duly to the total effect of a steadily entertaining play.

E. C. S.

WOMEN OF IOWA HELP PROGRESS FOR FARMS

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special Correspondence)—A total of 175,000 women participated in farm bureau activities in Iowa the past year, and 50,000 others were actively aligned with movements set on foot by the Farmers' Educational Union. As a climax to the season's activities, "Farm and Home Week" will be observed at the Iowa State College at Ames, Jan. 31 to Feb. 5.

Among outside guests and speakers will be Mrs. M. W. Wood of Phoenix, Ariz., former head of the department of home economics at the University of Minnesota; Miss Harriet Goldstein, head of the art department of the University of Minnesota; and Miss Lita Bann, former national secretary of the American Home Economics Association.

STREET BILL IS FILED

Elliot Wadsworth, Representative of Boston, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, today filed his first bill as a member of the Massachusetts General Court. The bill, on petition of the Newbury Street Association, would authorize the city of Boston to widen Newbury street from Arlington street to Massachusetts Avenue, and to take not exceeding eight feet of land on each side of the street for this purpose.

FRIENDS HONOR MR. CURRAN

George E. Curran, who retires from the Governor's Executive Council tomorrow, was the guest last night at a testimonial dinner given by some 500 of his friends at the Elks' Home in Stuart street. Judge William J. Day presiding. Early at the dinner a message of appreciation from Governor Fuller was read.

Maj. Charles T. Harding of the Boston street commission, spoke as the representative of Mayor Nichols. Mr. Curran was the recipient of several commemorative presents.

EAGER TO TALK ACROSS OCEAN

Many Reservations Already Made by Those Who Seek First Honors

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The honor of being the first person to pay for a talk over the new transatlantic radio telephone is being sought here and in London.

Anticipating a rush of business when the service is formally opened to the public Friday, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company arranged to accept reservations for calls on the first-come-first-served basis.

The first person to reserve a London call over the telephone at 8:30 o'clock this morning was to receive the honor of making the inaugural commercial telephone call to London on Friday. Competition was expected to be keen.

While hundreds of persons, anxious to pay the \$25-a-minute charge to talk to London, have filed written requests with the telephone company, officials said only reservations made over the telephone would be accepted.

Reports from London, however, were that Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, Secretary of the General Post Office, may select the first western caller by lot from the large number of applications received there.

Radio telephony experiments began actively in 1915, first between Montauk Point and Wilmington, Del. In the same year a few words flung from Arlington were picked up in Paris. After an interruption during the war, experiments were renewed, and in 1921 a two-way conversation was carried on with ships as far as 1000 miles at sea. In 1923, transatlantic experiments were started again. In a test last March news paper men in New York and London chatted back and forth and exchanged news stories.

British Public Is Awaiting Service of Radiotelephony

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The British public is awaiting with great curiosity Friday's inauguration of the transatlantic radio-telephone service, although few hope to test its possibilities personally owing to the \$25 a minute rate.

Details of the project have prominent places on the front pages of newspapers. If the service proves a success and the rates are reduced, it is predicted, it will soon become a common means of communication not only between America and Great Britain but also a large part of Europe.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the service, the Postmaster-General announced that the new Anglo-German telephone cables are complete, and that communication between England and Germany is thereby available. Direct circuits are provided to Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfurt, and Düsseldorf.

MUSIC

French Concert in Symphony Series

The second program of the Tuesday afternoon series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. In pursuance of the plan he has adopted of nationalizing each program of this series, Mr. Koussevitzky devoted himself to French music. The first concert had arrayed German masters. This list of Gallic composers contained names important musically and musically, historically as well. First there was the "Carnaval Romain" overture from Berlioz, founder in many ways of present-day French music and early innovator in instrumental nov-

elties. Then followed (for purposes of program balance rather than of chronological sequence) Debussy and his luscious "Nocturnes" and brilliant "Fetes." Ravel, with his "La Valse," gave a taste of still another and a very witty Frenchman. Finally came the masterwork of Franck, the D minor Symphony.

A program of rhythms and bright colors, made up of music effervescent with gaiety and brilliance, it drew from Mr. Koussevitzky and his men a correspondingly sparkling performance. The Overture, always a gay work, yesterday pulsed with a bounding rhythmic vitality. There was no misconstruing its vigors and sharply outlined melodic phrases. Nor could one easily miss the poignance of the gently tuneful start. If the percussion rapped out a bit heavily, if tempo occasionally raced on their way, one must still remember that Berlioz' scintillant work offers many an invitation to any conductor as dramatically-minded as Mr. Koussevitzky.

Juxtaposition, chanced or deliberate, evolves strange results. Debussy's "Nocturnes" followed on the Berlioz overture in the arrangement yesterday. An amazing likeness showed itself in the treatment and style of the "Fetes" of the one writer and the vivacious musical procedure of the other. Perhaps this may be attributed to essential Gallicisms in both men. The similarity of mood may also account to some extent for the likeness. It emphasized, at any rate, the cleverness of Berlioz' stood firm and rounded. Yet he added to the firmness a fluent, smoothly evanescent tone. Phrasing was long-breathed and ample.

"La Valse" apparently is very attractive to Mr. Koussevitzky. Whether it be the billowing rhythms of the Viennese waltz-genre, or the biting ironies of Ravel remains in this showing in the strident modernisms superimposed on the conventional waltz tunes, that have intrigued him, the conductor bestows on this music as much care as a masterpiece might call for. Yet Ravel remains in his work a satirical writer, clever, but still not too impressive. Certainly there is not here discernible the remarkable quality of much of his other music.

The Symphony yesterday proved almost an epitome of the conductor's method. It teemed with sharp dynamic contrasts. There were passages of almost overwhelming massing of tone. Rhythms stood forth etched as sharply as might be. Tempi varied with suddenness, even jerkiness. But through it all, Mr. Koussevitzky marshalled his musical forces with such a firm hand and keen thought that the music of the great Franck emerged vitalized, throbbing, deeply impressive.

C. S. S.

MUSEUM'S TRUSTEES RE-ELECT MR. OSBORN

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry Fairfield Osborn was re-elected president of the American Museum of Natural History for the nineteenth successive year at a meeting of the trustees of the institution here.

George F. Baker and J. P. Morgan were re-elected vice-presidents, and Percy R. Payne was re-elected secretary. James H. Perkins was made treasurer to succeed George F. Baker Jr. Frederick F. Brewster, Douglas Burden, Cleveland E. Dodge, Childs Frick, and Leonard C. Stanford were re-elected trustees, and Kermit Roosevelt, Oliver C. Jennings and James H. Perkins received places as trustees.

BANKS EXPLAIN BONUS POLICY

Hesitation on Loans to Veterans Partly Based on Governmental Red Tape

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Possibility of red tape in collections on defaulted loans and doubt as to proper identifications and signatures have caused bankers to hesitate to lend money freely on the veterans' bonus certificates, according to Melvin A. Traylor, president of the American Bankers' Association.

His reply was made to an appeal by the veterans for the bankers of the country to adopt a liberal attitude in the granting of loans to the veterans. Banks throughout the country, a survey indicates, are declining to grant these loans. As a result, conferences are being held by the American Legion, American Bankers' Association, and the Veterans' Bureau.

Need of Publicity
Mr. Traylor had been asked by John Taylor, legislative representative of the Legion here, to remind the members of the Bankers' Association that they "should not so soon forget the sacrifices of the men who fought for the country, and who are now in need of the money which they have earned."

"Impression is that the Government will be hypocritical on the question of signatures and identification," the bankers' head said in reply, adding that this, in his opinion, was the "detracting factor rather than the question of slowness of payment of tying up of funds."

"If proper authorities can give reassuring publicity on this point," he asserted, "I am sure the situation in general will be entirely favorable."

Mrs. Rogers Aids Veterans

A bill also has been introduced in the House to authorize the Veterans Bureau, which now must make good to the banks any unpaid certificate loans, to loan money direct to the policy holders. Mrs. Edith Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, author of the bill, said she desired to aid "the hundreds of veterans who have been turned down by the banks."

Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau, who is now in New York advising with bankers on the situation, holds that the bankers' attitude has been due to a general lack of information, although he explains that the law permits them to use their discretion in all cases and to grant loans only where they believe they are needed.

"UNIVERSITY AFLOAT" ENTERTAINS CHINESE

Hong Kong's Educators Are Guests on Student Ship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamship Ryndam of the Holland-America Line, and called the "university afloat," has arrived at Bombay, and is due in Aden Jan. 14, according to a cablegram just received here. The Ryndam, which is touring the world, left New York Sept. 18 with 489 students, who are continuing their scholastic work on board. The faculty, enlisted from prominent American colleges, is headed by Dean James E. Lough of New York University.

At a dinner on board while the vessel was in King Hong Harbor, there were more than 100 guests, chiefly persons connected with educational institutions in

Hong Kong. The guests also included Sir Shou-shou Chow, formerly Ambassador to the United States and Lady Shou-shou Chow; Roger Culver, American Consul-General at Hong Kong; W. W. Hornell, vice-chancellor of the Hong Kong University; and Lieut.-Commander Donald C. Godwin and Capt. Yancy S. Williams of the American cruiser Huron.

MIXED PARTY ENJOYS COOLIDGE BREAKFAST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Another breakfast conference has been held at the White House, at which regular Republican, Democratic and insurgent senators and representatives were present.

The guests included Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona; C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington; Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; and Lynnrazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and Charles J. Linthicum (D.), Representative from Maryland; Randolph Perkins (R.), Representative from New Jersey; Arthur M. Free (R.), Representative from California; Roy G. Fitzgerald (R.), Representative from Ohio; Thomas E. Winter (R.), Representative from Wyoming; Elbert S. Brigham (R.), Representative from Vermont; and Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington.

MARINES GOING INTO MANAGUA

(Continued from Page 1)

tion is preparing to assume a more detached attitude toward Nicaragua's internal troubles point to the situation in the Senate.

The Administration is faced with the alternative of getting supply bills through this Congress before it automatically ends March 4, or of an extra session of the next Congress, with an all but hostile Senate. There is reason to suppose leaders would prefer to give out for consuming time with Nicaraguan recriminations at present in Congress.

Three resolutions, all potential absorbers of time, are pending in the Senate on Nicaragua. Mr. Kellogg has made reply to another from the House. Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, asks quick withdrawal of marines, declaring Americans are not endangered.

George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, asks the publication of State Department documents bearing on the situation. Henrik Shipstead (Farmer-Labor), Senator from Minnesota, in a general resolution, asks that government support be withheld from financial arrangements made by Americans with foreign governments.

TECH TO DEBATE BATES

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will meet Bates College of Lewiston, Me., in a debate on Monday evening, Jan. 10, at 8 p. m. at the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street. The subject of the debate is: "Resolved, That the jury system should be abolished." M. I. T. will support the affirmative, Bates the negative.

Library Books Will Be Mailed When Ordered Over Telephone

Milwaukee Librarian Effects New Service to Enable People to Improve Their Reading

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5 (Special)—"Order your library books by telephone and get them by mail," is the invitation of Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library. He announced this new service as part of a program to make it as easy as possible for the public to get good reading.

"The new service will be a boon primarily to persons unable to journey to and from the library," said Mr. Dudgeon, explaining that it

SHOALS BILL COST TO FARMER OPPOSED

Project Far Overcapitalized, Says Dearborn Independent

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5 (Special)—Interest of \$50,000,000 in 50 years, which is declared farmers would pay on the "power combine" proposed \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, recommended to Congress by a joint committee, is attacked in Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent for Jan. 8.

"This is needless capitalization," says an editorial entitled "Nitrates or Battle Cruisers," which continues: "We cannot believe that the President will allow the Government to be a partner in a watered stock scheme that ignores nitrates and national defense and betrays the farmer. It is proposed to build 10 new cruisers costing \$140,000,000 to \$150,000,000 and leave the Government's nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals standing idle—the only plant of its kind in the world."

The Ford weekly also objects to giving a perpetual permit for Cove Creek Dam, a tributary of the Tennessee River, to the American Super-Power Company, characterizing it as a \$50,000,000 gift.

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would be available immediately at the main library and at each of 15 branch libraries.

"Those who use our 'reserve' system also will benefit, for, instead of receiving a card telling them that books they have reserved are ready for them, they may now place a 'mail reservation' and get the desired books automatically when they come into the library—by parcel post. Patrons who wish quick service on books which we have on hand may have them stamped for special delivery and receive them a few hours after placing their 'order' by telephone."

"Inasmuch the postage on an average book is only a few cents, the mailing charges in connection with our new series will be less than the cost of cartage to and from the library, in most cases," Mr. Dudgeon said. "We shall assess the mailing charges when books are returned by readers, in the same way that we now assess rent fees and fines."

WISCONSIN HAS SURELUS

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—With no bonded indebtedness and increased receipts, Wisconsin entered the new year reporting a balance of \$10,700,000 in the Treasury, according to Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer. "The increased receipts," Mr. Levitan said, "are in large measure due to the money received from the new gas tax, which will total approximately \$5,356,000."

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New Hotel for Cambridge to Have Historic Background

"The Commander" to Overlook Site Where Washington Took Command—Modern Structure Welcomed by Business as Boon to City

Cambridge, having now a population of something over 110,000, will presently benefit from the acquisition of a new hotel. Hitherto Riverbank Court, ably administered along the line of a predominantly residential hotel, but with facilities for transient visitors, has been Cambridge's representative in the hotel world. Its vista is the Charles River Basin and the Bak Bay region as dominated from the extreme edge of Cambridge.

The new structure materially alleviates the hitherto limited resources of the city with respect to accommodation and inducement for travelers to visit it. "The Commander," which, it is believed, will be, at its completion, the largest building in the city, contains 89 housekeeping suites and 84 hotel rooms.

Its location at Garden and Berkeley Streets not only overlooks the site of the historic spot where George Washington took command of the Continental army, but also marks the boundary of what is often alluded to with the Cambridge group, made up by Longfellow, Holmes and Lowell and the Golden Age of American Letters in mind, as "Old Cambridge."

An Historic Background
When John J. Shine, who has lived in Cambridge all his life and, according to his neighbors and associates, made a rare record of community achievement by sagacity and forward-looking judgment, came to develop the plans for the hotel he is building he returned naturally, he said today, to the historic tradition of Cambridge for the visible influences of the building.

The most dominant figure, probably, in Cambridge history, has been Washington. And the hotel, which was to be called "The Commander" was therefore clothed in symbols which would recall the association of the entrance to Mount Vernon, Washington's beautiful home on the Potomac River. The interior, sacrificing nothing to the most approved modern devices for comfort and convenient service, will take its tone from the

Colonial period. The architects are Silverman, Brown and Heenan of Boston.
And if the hotel was to include such devices as would surprise Washington if he could look in upon them, in the way of grille, ballroom, roof garden and swift elevators, at least the tone of its fitting is such as to be familiar to him and to provide a portrait of the grace and distinction of his time for that part of the traveling world which will take advantage of what it has to offer.

Will Aid Business
Business representatives in the city believe that the hotel will open new avenues of expansion. John T. Scully of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce believes Cambridge is the logical location for such a hotel. "Anything we can place in Cambridge," Mr. Scully said, "which will bring people here, stimulate them to visit our community and to offer us the prospect of the grace and distinction of his time for that part of the traveling world which will take advantage of what it has to offer."

In time it is thought that the acquisition by the city of such an hotel will stimulate industry, lead to the building of new factories, result in highway betterment and place Cambridge in that logical relation to Boston and to the more distant world which it deserves because of its transportation facilities and other qualities.

Not all of "Old Cambridge" is entirely satisfied about the new hotel. It takes a little space to become adjusted to the sight of a large pile of brick and brick placed in juxtaposition to the Georgian and Colonial houses of the neighborhood, wrapped these many years in an impenetrable dignity and allegiance to the older order. But the hotel, it is explained, will bring the world to the doors of Cambridge and city government and business representatives are satisfied that they have those inducements to offer which will make Cambridge welcome fruitful to those who take advantage of it as well as to Cambridge itself.

CROPS VALUED AT \$32,273,000

Massachusetts Yield for 1926 Is Considerably Below That of Year Before

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5 (Special).—The combined value of the principal crops of Massachusetts in 1926 is estimated at \$32,273,000 by the New England Crop Reporting Service. This is a drop of 11.4 per cent from the 1925 total of \$36,440,000 and compares with \$35,240,800, the 1921-25 average. However, it is 2.8 per cent above the low 1924 total of \$31,396,000. Market garden crops, poultry and dairy products are not covered in these figures, in the absence of necessary data.

"Of the cash crops," the report says, "apples were worth most this year at \$3,690,000, compared with \$3,627,000 for potatoes, \$2,752,000 for cranberries, \$1,083,000 for onions and \$833,000 for peaches. Last year cranberries were in first place, potatoes second, apples third."

"Value changes come from marked to moderate shifts in both production and average values. The apple crop is 30 per cent larger than last year but its average value is but 60 per cent as high as total value but 76.8 per cent as much; cranberry production is practically the same but average and total value but 57 per cent as high; the onion crop is 13.9 per cent larger but average value is only 57.4 per cent as much and total value but 60 per cent as large; potato production is 2.8 per cent more, average value 73.5 per cent as much and total value 75.5 per cent as large."

"The marked changes in value in some cases are due not so much to production changes within New England as to those in the United States totals for the several crops. Apples were a large crop both in New England and in the whole country as were all other competing fruits. Cranberries set a new high production record. Potatoes in New England are a liberal sized crop but substantially under average for the country."

"The year 1926 had very different effects upon the yields of various crops. It was very favorable to large crops of apples and cranberries. The continued droughty conditions in late spring and summer caused a short hay crop and pastures were poor much of the season. The long frost-free fall allowed corn to mature better than an average crop for grain, silage and forage. The season itself as a whole, although at times very unfavorable for them, resulted in much better than average yields of onions and potatoes."

"Snowfall was abundant for three months after Feb. 1 and with several rains filled up water supplies. A very late spring delayed the start of growth of crops but the long favorable fall allowed most crops to reach good yields. The droughty conditions were the main unfavorable weather influences, but the absence of high accompanying temperatures greatly reduced adverse effects."

FEDERAL RADIO ACT INVOKED BY CHAMBER

Need of immediate federal regulation of broadcasting has become so pronounced that the Executive Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution, copies of which have been sent to Massachusetts senators and representatives in Congress. The resolution follows: "In the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the passage of legislation by the present Congress regulating radio broadcasting is absolutely essential."

'GOOD OF THE WORLD' TRUST FUND OF OVER \$1,500,000 IS FOUNDED

Will of George P. Davenport of Bath, Me., Makes Many Public Bequests

BATH, Me., Jan. 5 (Special).—The "Davenport Trust Fund," amounting to considerably more than \$1,500,000, the interest from which is to be used for charitable, religious and educational purposes, is established by the will, filed yesterday, of George P. Davenport.

The fund will be invested and the interest used at the discretion by three trustees: A. J. Dunton, J. E. Drake and W. S. Shorey, for the benefit of "young and needy children, especially those of Bath," and for "religious, temperance, moral, educational, benevolent and charitable institutions and organizations, especially those in this city, which have for their object the good of the world in the bettering of the condition of the human race."

Beacon Street M. E. Church is bequeathed \$200,000; the Wesleyan M. E. Church, \$150,000, and City Hall fund, \$100,000.
He left \$5000 each to the following beneficiaries: City of Bath, in trust for the poor; Old Ladies' Home, Maine Wesleyan Board of Education, Middlefield Goodwill Home, Hinkley, American University, Washington, D. C.; Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; Boston University, theological department and Bowdoin College.
The Y. M. C. A. will receive \$3000, and the Maine Children's Home Society \$2000.

SAILORS "CHECK IN" AFTER HOLIDAY

Atlantic Scouting Fleet Starts for Long Trip

The holiday season for hundreds of officers and men of the United States Navy ended today when nine vessels of the Atlantic Scouting Fleet sailed from the Boston Navy Yard in preparation for the Christmas season. The ships included the destroyers McFarland, Childs, Putnam and Sturtevant; the scout cruisers Marblehead and Raleigh; the Shawmut, flagship of the mine-sweeping squadron, and the auxiliary ship, the USS Albatross, bound for the West Indian Station. The ships included the destroyers McFarland, Childs, Putnam and Sturtevant; the scout cruisers Marblehead and Raleigh; the Shawmut, flagship of the mine-sweeping squadron, and the auxiliary ship, the USS Albatross, bound for the West Indian Station.

Plans to send the Brazos to Pensacola to load material to be used in reconstructing the United States Frigate Constitution have been abandoned, according to announcement from Capt. Henry D. Cook, assistant to the commandant, who said that the ammunition transport Nitro has loaded the material and called at Hampton Roads on Jan. 1. It is expected that the Nitro will arrive at Charleston within two weeks. The cargo consists chiefly of oak timbers which have been specially treated by being submerged under water for more than 50 years.

COLLECTOR MILLIKEN RESIGNS

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—Carl E. Milliken, collector of customs for Maine, has resigned to give full time to a position here as secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. It was learned yesterday. He took the office here a year ago, but devoted only part time to it up to Jan. 1 when his resignation as collector took effect.

STANFORD DEBATORS WIN

BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 5 (AP).—Stanford University debaters defeated Bowdoin by a 92-to-69 vote of the audience last night. Harry R. Turkel of Los Angeles and Frederick Combellack of San Francisco were the victors.

GOV. TRUMBULL TAKES HIS SEAT

Inducted Into Office in Own Right for First Time

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5 (AP).—Elected last November by a plurality never before attained in an "off year," Gov. John H. Trumbull today succeeded in his own right to the office he held for two years by virtue of the resignation of Hiram Bingham, a day after his induction into the gubernatorial office, to become United States Senator.

Preceding the inauguration of Governor Trumbull, the Legislature met for organization, ratifying in both houses, on the first ballot, the choice of the Republican caucus held last night. Frederick C. Walcott of Norfolk was sworn in as president pro-tempore of the Senate and John H. Hill of Shelton as speaker of the House.

Among the proposals advanced by Governor Trumbull in his inaugural message was a single-headed commission for the state police; the appointment of the attorney-general rather than his election; and the making of his office an executive department; a comprehensive plan to advertise Connecticut; and that laws "which no longer represent the will of the electorate" be repealed. He also asked for the right to remove officials lax in their duties. Aviation, automobiles and highways came in for consideration in various ways, as did state finances, conservation of forest, water power and other natural resources.

Aids Mission Merger

Former Executive Secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific

Mrs. Helen Street Ranney, former executive secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific, is aiding the merger of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

MANUFACTURERS GAIN IN STATE

Output Value for 1925 Rises 9.42 P. C. From 1924 Total

There were 10,141 manufacturing establishments in operation in Massachusetts in 1925, according to a general summary of the census of manufactures, taken by the State Department of Labor and Industries. Value of their products was \$3,451,378,504, a gain of 9.42, as compared with \$3,126,137,145 in 1924.

Wages totaled \$718,938,078, compared with \$711,812,104 in 1924, a gain of 0.99 per cent. The average number of wage-earners was 593,193, as compared with 589,364 the previous year, a gain of 0.65 per cent. Average yearly earnings were \$121.96 or 0.35 per cent more in 1925, when the figure was \$120.76.

The bulk were in the 39 cities, where 8094 establishments were located, employing 448,070 wage-earners, to whom \$542,942,702 was paid in wages and whose work resulted in products valued at \$2,652,813,086.

Titania's Palace Now in Boston for Public and Private Showing

Work of Maj. Sir Neville Wilkinson Now Being Set Up—27 Inches High and 16 Fully Furnished Rooms Correct in Minutest Detail

Maj. Sir Neville Wilkinson, builder of Titania's Palace, and his wife, Lady Beatrice Wilkinson, arrived in Boston last night and today are setting up the palace in preparation for its exhibition from Jan. 10 to 29, inclusive at the Paine Furniture Company's store. They are accompanied by the Earl of Wicklow, uncle of Lady Beatrice.

The public opening will be preceded by a private view next Saturday at which Governor Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Mayor Nichols and Mrs. Nichols, and others will be guests. Mrs. Oliver Ames Jr. and Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, co-chairmen of the palace showing, will be hosts of the occasion with Mrs. Samuel D. Warren as chairman of the day.

Much Admired in England
The full height of this miniature structure is 27 inches and its 16 completely furnished rooms cover an area of 63 square feet. Officially opened in London two years ago by Queen Mary, it brought practically all England to its doors to see and to admire the work of art which it is pronounced to be and the art which it contains. Sir Neville labored on the palace for more than 22 years.

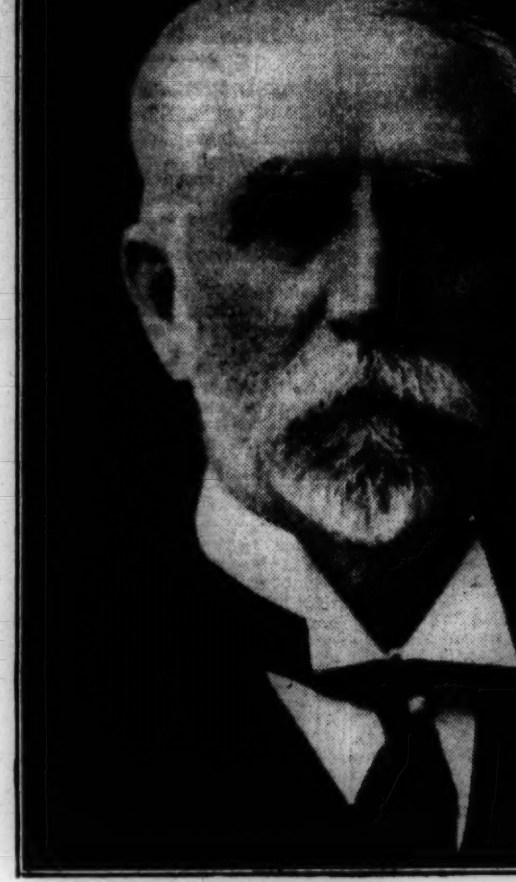
It contains a unique collection of art objects from all parts of the world. There is a miniature bronze cannon which was made in 1550 by a Nuremberg craftsman. Michael Mann, Titania's home is luxuriously furnished and decorated and contains among its treasures an ivory spinning wheel, Pandora's box, and the clock-the-mouse-ran-down.

The palace was brought to the United States last June for exhibition at the Sesqui-centennial celebration in Philadelphia. Following the exposition it was taken to New York and from there it has come to Boston.

Proceeds for Charity
During the present tour of the principal cities of America and Canada all proceeds of the showings, Sir

A Veteran Missionary

Senior Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions



THE REV. DR. JAMES L. BARTON
Senior Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY GROUPS TO JOIN AMERICAN BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

woman's boards to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the senior member of the group and the first foreign missionary society in America.

Mrs. Everett E. Kent of Newton, chairman of the board of directors of the Woman's Board of Missions, founded in 1863 and heading up work in 25 branches, three conference associations and a territory from Maine to Florida, will represent her board. The Woman's Board of the Interior, formerly located in Chicago, will present its contribution through Mrs. Lucius O. Lee, the board's former foreign secretary. This board was founded in 1873 and includes in its territory 22 states in the middle west. Mrs. Helen Street Ranney of San Francisco, recently executive secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific, will represent the third member, which was founded in 1873, and has a constituency of eight states on, or adjacent to, the Pacific coast.

A Remarkable Showing
With the amalgamation of these four groups, the American Board now has in foreign lands 18 missions with 109 stations and 1750 outposts; 751 churches with 96,353 members; 1804 students in training schools; 87 secondary schools with 14,983 pupils; 1384 elementary schools with 74,100 pupils; 161 orphanages with 1,000 children; and a total of 769 workers from the United States. There is also a total of 5743 native workers.

The enlarged American Board will be composed of more than 700 corporate members. Of the 225 selected to serve as corporate members-at-large, 75 are women, who will assume their full share in the administration end, since the prudential committee of 36 members, which conducts the affairs of the board between annual meetings, will now have 12 women members. The women on this list are Mrs. Everett E. Kent, Newton; Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston; Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook, Cambridge; Mrs. William H. Mellicott, Auburndale; Miss Elizabeth J. Hurlburt, Chicago; Mrs. W. W. Ferris, San Francisco; Mrs. James H. Moore, Chicago; Mrs. Ernest A. Evans, New York; Mrs. A. M. Gibbons, Ohio; Mrs. C. E. Geef, Iowa, and Mrs. E. A. Osborn, Chicago.

The executive staff of the new American Board is being enlarged by the addition of a number of women secretaries, including: Foreign department, Mrs. Lucius O. Lee, Mabel E. Emerson; home department, Helen B. Calder, Mrs. Helen Street Ranney, Mary D. Uline, Mrs. Lydia Lord Davis, Ruth I. Seabrook, Mrs. E. Kelsey and Ruby Phillips; treasury department, Emma Keith; editorial department, Anne L. Buckley.

The men administrative officers are: The Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, the Rev. Dr. William E. Strong, the Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, Dr. Mark H. Ward, the Rev. Herbert E. B. Case, foreign department; the Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, the Rev. Dr. D. Brewer Eddy, the Rev. J. Kingsley Birge, home department; the Rev. Dr. Enoch F. Bell, editorial department.

The American Board of Foreign Missions was organized in Boston in 1810, when Dr. Samuel Spring, a direct descendant of whom will be present at the meeting Thursday, and the Rev. Samuel Worcester presented plans for the first foreign missionary society before the general association of Massachusetts proper, a group of Congregational ministers.

The ordination of the first five missionaries ever sent out from America and an American society, took place in the old Tabernacle Church of Salem. In this group were Samuel Newell, Adoniram Judson, Samuel Nott, Luther Rice and Gordon Hall, the great-grandfather of Dr. Francis G. Hall of Boston, who will be present at the jubilee. They sailed Feb. 19, 1812, from Salem Harbor.

The directors of the Women's Board of Missions will give a luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue tomorrow afternoon, followed by a business meeting.

TELEPHONE COMPANY REPORTS GAIN FOR 1926

During the year 1926 the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which operates in the five New England states other than Connecticut, will have had a net gain of approximately 43,000 telephones, and will have made a gross outlay of approximately \$26,400,000 for new construction, Mr. B. J. Jones, president of the company, announced today.

"The first figure shows that there is a continuing demand for the service; the second shows the desire of the company not only to provide for a present, but also for a future demand," he added.

ARMY FLIERS START FOR SAN SALVADOR

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Jan. 5 (AP).—The United States Army fliers, continuing their 20,000-mile air journey, took off here for San Salvador.

A large crowd of officials and citizens gathered at the Aurora Aviation Field to witness their departure. The five airplanes reached Guatemala City from Salina Cruz, Mex., Sunday afternoon.

MAINE GETS EXTENSION CLASS
With "Principles in Education," a new Harvard-Boston University extension course for teachers established at Bath, Me., the total classes this semester is brought to 12, including those at Chilmark, Fall River, Haverhill, Lynn, Lawrence, Lewiston and Stoughton, Concord and Portsmouth, N. H.; New Britain, Conn., and Newark, N. J. Prof. Frank T. Spaulding is in charge of the 50 enrolled teachers.

ZONING BETTERMENT SOUGHT IN MEETING

47 Boards of Appeal Summoned for Conference

To help obtain "the results most obviously aimed at in modern zoning," Richard K. Conant, commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, is calling a conference of the boards of appeal in the 47 zoned municipalities of Massachusetts for Feb. 9, at 11 a. m. in the State House.

Mr. Conant, discussing the situation in this State which leads him to call for a conference of the boards of appeal or their representatives, said today: "There are in Massachusetts 47 zoned places covering 63 per cent of the population. Because of the nature of zoning, boards of appeal are essential, but their proper province is a serious question."

"The range of possibilities is so great that a board of appeal may entirely undermine a local law, or, on the other hand, it may make the law mean to the community all that such a law may possibly mean."

"In the hope of crystallizing practice along lines best calculated to secure the results most obviously aimed at in modern zoning, the Department of Public Welfare is calling this conference to discuss the purpose of zoning, the duties of the boards of appeal in regard to zoning, how far they may go. Leading students of the subject will open the discussion—lawyers and members of the boards."

To Address Missionaries

The Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, President of the American Board of Foreign Missions

The Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, president of the American Board of Foreign Missions, will address the meeting.

FOREIGN COMMERCE NEEDS ARE SHOWN

Exporter Tells of Ways to Build Up Trade

As the three R's were always considered the fundamentals of old-time education, the three C's are now looked upon by foreign trade experts as essential to building up export sales, according to Vernon E. Parmenter, export manager of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, who spoke before the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in his first meeting last evening at the chamber.

The three C's, pointed out Mr. Parmenter, should be discovered by the manufacturer to be in his possession before he starts to build up foreign business. His first is capital—a sufficient amount to enable him to make proper preparations for foreign sales. The second is courage—willingness to venture in an unknown territory. The third is conscience—absolute honesty in dealing with the foreign customer.

Mail solicitation of business will never successfully dispose of goods in Latin-American markets, he said, basing his opinions on his observations during his recent three months' trip through South America. He extolled the astuteness of the lack of American representation in the countries he visited, citing figures to show that American residents in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo have decreased more than 50 per cent since 1920, due, he believes, to adverse exchange and unwillingness of Americans to live in Latin American countries.

George L. Richards, underwriter, discussed the technicalities of marine insurance policies and the papers necessary to support a claim. Marine insurance is highly technical, he said, and is the oldest of all forms of insurance, which results in customs having been established that should be understood by a man who is using this form of insurance.

CHIEF OF POLICE IN PEABODY RESIGNS

PEABODY, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP).—Michael H. Grady, chief of police since 1909 and a patrolman and captain in the force since 1894, has tendered his resignation to take effect at the convenience of Mayor Robert Bakeman. His request for retirement will be granted on a pension based on half his salary of \$2500, as recommended in the Mayor's inaugural.

The police department will then be placed temporarily in charge of some out-of-town police official, possibly Deputy Chief Callahan of Lynn, for several days, after which Peabody man will be appointed.

CAMBRIDGE COUNCIL ELECTS

At the reorganization meeting of the Cambridge City Council last night Timothy F. Murphy was elected president for the next two years. Charles H. Shea received three votes. Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman and Richard M. Russell one. This will be Mr. Murphy's second two-year term as president of the Council.

ENGLISH CLASSES REDUCED

Abolition of present anticipatory examinations with probable reduction in English A freshman classes at Harvard is announced by the arts and sciences faculty effective next fall, since 884 passed, the entrance examination with a grade of 70 or higher last fall. A third of the freshmen will be excused from English A, it is expected.

GOV. POTHIER INAUGURATED

Rhode Island Executive for Higher 'Gas' Tax and More State Police

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5 (AP).—Aram J. Pothier was inaugurated Governor of Rhode Island yesterday for the seventh time. Inducted into office with him were Norman S. Case, Lieutenant Governor; Ernest L. Sprague, Secretary of State; Charles P. Sisson, Attorney-General, and George C. Clark, General Treasurer. The inauguration ceremonies were interwoven with the convention of the new general assembly, which, upon the organization of the houses, launched immediately into the business which will occupy it for at least 60 legislative days. Both branches are overwhelmingly Republican.

A number of bills were introduced, among those of principal importance being measures for the abolition of the property qualification, redistricting of the State Senate, biennial registration of voters and absentee voting.

In organizing, the Senate elected Robert G. McMeenan of East Providence as its present pro-tempore, and the House elected Roy Rawlings of Richmond as Speaker. The document included a number of important proposals.

Chief among these were recommendations for an increase of 10 men in the personnel of the department of state police, an increase from 12 to 22 cent in the gasoline tax and control by the public utilities commission of the issuance of securities by public utility corporations.

Other proposals included construction of the long-agitated parallel highway between Apponaug and Wickford for the relief of traffic congestion on the Boston post road; a study of the advisability of adopting voting machines, and adoption of a state caucus law.

REORGANIZED SHOE SCHOOL SOON TO OPEN

Lynn Institution Has Enrollment of 315 Students

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 5 (Special).—Five additional instructors will be added to the teaching staff of the Lynn Independent Industrial Shoemaking School when it is reopened under an entirely new policy of operation on Monday, Jan. 10, with a total enrollment of 315 students. It is the largest registration in the history of the school which has served the shoe industry from this city nearly a dozen years.

The evening classes, in which 215 students are enrolled will serve many present-day shoe workers who will take up courses to better equip themselves for their individual branches of the trade. For the first time in the school's history there is a waiting list of about a score for the evening courses. The remainder of the registration is divided between 70 part-time day pupils, 16 regular students and 50 continuation school pupils.

Action of the trustees some weeks ago in voting to discontinue the school in this city because of small registrations, has now been rescinded and with a slightly modified program will be maintained in this school at least until the close of the present school term in June.

The new intensive evening school courses will continue for a "spring term" of 10 weeks, starting Jan. 10, but the school will operate in a series of usual day work until about June 15. The evening studies will be divided into two classes, "A" and "B," each meeting two nights weekly.

STORE EXECUTIVES AND EMPLOYEES UNITE IN STUDY OF SALES METHODS

Class of 25 Will Start at Chamber of Commerce—Merchants' Institute Under Retail Trade Board Offers Training for Executive Positions

Co-operative training of store executives and employees, as another step in the direction of development of professional training for retailing, is to begin Jan. 11, with a class of 25, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it is announced today by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the retail trade board of the chamber. This also marks establishment of the retail trade board, recently determined upon by the board to provide practical knowledge and preparation to those expected to become responsible store executives.

For three years the trade board has offered evening courses, through the efforts of the training department of the retail and department stores of Boston. These courses have been voluntary because they have been given after store hours.

With the start of the salesmanship course Jan. 11, however, the stores will co-operate in giving a series of courses in the fundamentals of salesmanship during store hours. They will be from 8:30 to 9:50 a. m., three mornings each week, in a private room at the chamber. At present the classes will be on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and only salespeople selected by stores who are members of the board can participate in the studies.

Objects of this course are to teach salespeople what the task of selling is, how to analyze their selling experiences and what standards of selling service should be held to as professional standards.

Subjects to be discussed in the course include: Making the Right Contact with Customers; Knowing the Merchandise to Be Sold and Its Selling Points; and Meeting Customers' Objections and Completing the Sale.

In addition to the salesmanship course, general courses of a business nature are to be given by the institute, for a small fee, to store employees and executives desiring them. These are evening courses, consisting of a general business course, How to Know and Appreciate Literature; Color, Line and Design; Typewriting; Effective Speaking; Care of Fabrics; Electrical Appliances, and Advanced Textiles.

STONEHAM MASONS CELEBRATE

The fifth anniversary of King Cyrus Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Stoneham was celebrated last night by members of the lodge and invited guests with a dinner and special exercises in Stoneham Masonic Temple, Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, was the principal speaker. Others were George Hinchcliff, Walter E. Parker and William P. Lombard of Everett, Senior District Deputy of the Seventh Masonic District of Massachusetts.

B. U. TO DEBATE AUSTRALIANS

At a free debate at 9 o'clock tomorrow night at Jacob Sleeper Hall of Boston University, the former will face debaters of Sydney, Aust., in their thirty-sixth and final debate of the series. If the former wins, it will be the twenty-sixth consecutive victory for three seasons, its second year, and its second over teams from overseas this season.

HARVARD TO DEBATE STANFORD

"Resolved, That there is more to be learned than hoped for from science" is the debate question on which Harvard will take the affirmative in its first contest with Stanford tomorrow night at Paine Music Hall, Cambridge. Frederick W. Lorenzen, president of the Harvard Debating Council, and E. Haven Hubbard will represent Harvard, and Harry R. Turkel and Frederick M. Combellack, the victors.

BOY'S FLOCK OF HENS BRINGS \$1100 IN YEAR

Henniker (N. H.) Youth Wins 4-H Championship

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 5.—The care and management of several hundred hens which returned him a gross income of over \$1100 for the year has won the New Hampshire 4-H poultry championship for Frank Sargent of Henniker, according to an announcement by C. B. Wadleigh, state club leader of the University of New Hampshire Extension Service.

This is Frank's sixth year in club work and fourth in poultry project. Starting with 15 hens in 1923, from which his receipts were \$75, he has now developed a flock of 400 hens. The second prize is won by Preston Martin of Plymouth, Christine Stillphen of North Conway, a first year poultry club member, won the third prize.

MR. FOLEY TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Finds Only 585 Unfinished
Cases Left by Retiring
District Attorney

William J. Foley was sworn in as District Attorney of Suffolk County by Governor Fuller shortly after 10 this morning in the executive offices at the State House.

Several members of the Governor's Executive Council, of which Mr. Foley was a member a few years ago, were present to witness the ceremony and to congratulate the new prosecuting official of the county in which Boston is located. The assistant district attorneys qualified for service at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Frederick W. Cooley, handed each assistant his appointment before going in to be sworn in.

The assistants and their salaries are: William H. McDonnell, \$5500; Frederick M. J. Sheehan, \$5500; Daniel J. Giffen, \$5000; Daniel J. Lyle, \$5000; Robert E. McGuire, \$4000; Frederick T. Doyle, \$4000; William J. Sullivan, \$3500; William T. Schell, \$3500; William F. McDonough, \$2400; and Joseph A. Scapolone, \$2400.

On assuming his office in the Suffolk County Court House, Mr. Foley found 585 cases awaiting disposition. When Thomas C. O'Brien, retiring District Attorney, entered office five years ago there were 3000 untried cases on the docket.

Mr. O'Brien's Record
John P. Manning, clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, said that during Mr. O'Brien's administration 759 cases were tried in 1922, 1411 in 1923, 1296 in 1924, 1643 in 1925 and 1586 in 1926. Collections from fines and expenses amounted from a yearly average of \$35,000 in 1921 to \$50,000.

The records of Joseph McManus, probation officer under Mr. O'Brien show that collections in nonsupport cases rose from \$99,000 annually to \$158,000.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick delivered his charge to the incoming grand jury while the new district attorney was qualifying for office.

The new district attorney starts with practically an entire change of the personnel of his office. The 10 assistant district attorneys appointed two days ago replace Mr. O'Brien's force, while the police inspectors, police investigators, and other executive attaches are all appointees of the incoming official prosecutor.

Ordered to Patrol Duty
George H. McCaffrey, patrolman assigned as a special officer and investigator to the district attorney's office throughout the administration of Mr. O'Brien, received orders last night from Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, to report at the Hyde Park police station for duty as a patrolman.

While working for Mr. O'Brien Mr. McCaffrey had occasion to press cases which involved the indictment of fellow and superior officers. Acting for the district attorney, he several times directed criminal investigations, superseding superior officers.

Sergt. William Cary, for some time with Mr. O'Brien as an investigator, was sent today to the Mattapan police station while inspecting Harry Pierce has been returned to the bureau of criminal investigation at police headquarters.

Sergt. James Daley, special aide to Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, the first of the new patrolmen of the reorganized force in Boston to be promoted from the ranks, takes Sergeant Cary's place. He is an attorney, a graduate of the Suffolk Law School, and will be in charge of extradition proceedings and the examination of bail bonds.

GOULD COUNSEL WARNS SENATE

Mr. Hinckley Asserts the
Country Is Getting "Sus-
picious" of Inquiries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—A warning that the country is becoming "suspicious" of Senate investigations was contained in a brief filed with the Senate Elections Committee today by counsel for Senator Gould, Republican, of Maine, under investigation on charges of bribing a Canadian official to obtain a railroad franchise.

"The eyes of the people from every state in this great Union have been focused upon the United States Senate," said the brief. "They have been watching investigation after investigation and have been taking into account the large amount of time expended in these investigations and the vast sums of the people's money expended in connection therewith, and they have been putting into the results of all these investigations, and they have necessarily been convinced that the net result of that which it proposed to accomplish have been practically nil.

"They have become suspicious of the good faith which actuated many of these proceedings and have reached a frame of mind which is inimical to the best interests of the country.

"Their eyes are now especially focused upon the Senate and they are watching and waiting to learn whether or not it will decide that the sovereign state shall be deprived of its great right to determine the personal fitness of those whom it would have represent it in the United States Senate or whether or not the Senate shall declare itself an exclusive club with full authority to exclude or expel for any reason or motion it shall entertain."

Frederick W. Hinckley, counsel for Gould told the committee that if the Maine case was settled "the wrong way some day some sovereign state is going to ask the Supreme Court if the Senate has authority to expel a member whom the state has elected, and that will settle the case."

He explained, however, that his statement was only a prophecy, and had no reference to the Gould case.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE SITS

Governor Winant Delivers
His Farewell Address

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5 (Special)—The New Hampshire Legislature organized today with Frank P. Tilton of Laconia, Republican, as president of the Senate by a vote of 20 to 4, and Harold K. Davidson of Haverhill, Republican, Speaker of the House. The division in the House was 238 Republicans and 130 Democrats.

Gov. John G. Winant delivered his farewell address and this afternoon the ceremony of receiving the state flag from the World War took place in Representatives Hall. The flags were given by the State of Maine and were the colors carried by the 103d Regiment in France. This was the unit to which the New Hampshire National Guard belonged.

They were received by Governor Winant and placed in the hall of flags in the State House in the presence of several hundred veterans of the war and the members of the Legislature. Eustace N. Spaulding will be inaugurated as Governor tomorrow.

Governor Invests on Beacon Street



Building at Beacon and Spruce Streets.

HOUSE MAJOR COMMITTEES RETAIN SAME CHAIRMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

who was re-elected clerk of the Senate, will have Henry D. Coolidge as his assistant.

Leading Officers Re-elected
At the Republican caucus all the Senate officers of last year were re-nominated as follows:

Wellington Wells, Boston, president; William H. Sanger, Boston, clerk; the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Horton, Boston, chaplain; Charles O. Holt, Somerville, sergeant-at-arms.

Senators Wells, Bacon and Cox were appointed a committee to notify Governor Fuller that a quorum of the Senate was present. Governor Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen and the Executive Council entered the Chamber. Governor Fuller administered the oath collectively to 38 members. Senators Cashman and Shubert being absent. Later Senator Cashman went over to the Governor's office to be sworn in.

Mr. Wells was elected president by a vote of 37 to 0, and Mr. Sanger was elected clerk, the total vote cast for him being 35.

Senators Fish, Daggett, and Martin were named a committee to inform the Governor that the Senate was organized.

Mr. Holt was elected sergeant-at-arms by a vote of 34 to 0. The Rev. Dr. Horton was elected chaplain unanimously.

Edward J. Kelly, Representative from Worcester, was again chosen floor leader of the Democratic minority forces in the House of Representatives by being nominated for Speaker in the Democratic caucus. Martin M. Lomasney of Boston, senior Democratic member, presided over the caucus. Mr. Kelly received 31 votes for the nomination, while William H. Hearn, Representative from Boston, received 24. In the voting in the House, Mr. Hull was elected Speaker over the Democratic nominee by approximately his party's majority, 173 to 61.

Major Committee Chairmanships

Remain the Same

Chairmanships of the major committees in the House of Representatives will remain in the hands by which they were administered last year, according to the committee appointments announced by John C. Hull, speaker of the House today. Henry H. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, was re-named chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Martin Hays, of Brighton, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and Robert H. J. Holden, of Shirley, chairman of the Committee on Elections.

With the Speaker on the Committee on Rules, or "Steering Committee," will be associated Representatives Jewett, Acheson, Hays, Washburn, Green, Saltwater, Griggs, Clemons, Meloy, Edward J. Kelly, Warren, and Fitzgerald. Elliot Wadsworth, one of the new

GOVERNOR PURCHASES BUILDING ON SITE OF CITY'S FIRST HOUSE

Edifice at 50 Beacon Street, Formerly Puritan Club, Bears

Tablet to the Rev. William Blaxton, English Pastor
and "First Settler of Shawmut"

The four-story building at 50 Beacon Street, corner of Spruce Street, occupied by the publishing companies of D. C. Heath and Allyn & Bacon, has been purchased by Governor Fuller. Title to the property, which contains 3585 square feet of land, was given by Elliott Henderson, a Boston realtor, who purchased the estate a short time ago. The Governor has bought the property for investment. It was said. The total assessment is \$108,000, of which \$57,100 is on the land.

The building which was formerly the headquarters of the Puritan Club, is of much historic interest since it closely marks the site whereon was erected the first dwelling in Boston by the Rev. William Blaxton in 1635. His property consisted of 50 acres and included Bos-

ton Common or the "Traying Ground," which he sold to the town for \$30. The city of Boston erected a tablet on the building in 1924 which bears the inscription:

"The Rev. William Blaxton, born in Harncliffe Parish, Lincolnshire, Eng., 5 March, 1584, graduate of Emmanuel College, 1621. First settler of Shawmut, 1625. . . . Near here stood his dwelling. He removed to Rhode Island in 1635. The place of his seclusion became the seat of a great city."

Henderson & Ross report these sales:

In Codman Square, corner of Washington and Moultrie Streets, Dorchester, they have sold for Paul Means et al. to Messrs. Barkin & Gorkfel a parcel containing 17,887 square feet of land and a frame dwelling. The newcomers will develop with a modern apartment building. The land is valued at approximately \$70,000.

In Andover, a large dwelling house, together with stable and 7000 feet of land, situated at the corner of Main and Pumphrey Streets, has been sold by Francis G. Carey to Messrs. Kaplan & Melitz, who will erect a mercantile building. The property is valued at approximately \$8000.

In Arlington approximately 40,000 square feet of land, extending back from 490 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington Center, has been sold by Philip D. Hendrick to Nathan Dane. This sale will also result in the construction of a new building.

In Uphams Corner, Dorchester, 770 Dudley Street has been sold by Peter B. and Lucy M. Corbett to Arthur Russell. There is approximately 2219 square feet of land and a frame building. The property is taxed for \$10,000, but the purchase price is far in excess of this figure.

In Brookline, John Custine has sold to Arthur Curtin, who reconveyed to W. J. Stober, frame dwelling and four brick garages at 44 Fuller Street. There are approximately 5945 square feet of land, the total valuation being \$20,000.

Another Brookline conveyance involves 57-59 Babcock Street, consisting of single frame house and 16,943 square feet of land taxed for \$23,000. The transfer was made by Beatrice Hathaway to Lillian M. Miller.

Property at 266 Dean Road, Brookline, has been sold, Roscoe L. Davidson transferring to A. G. Wilkins, consisting of a brick colonial dwelling and 12,000 feet of land taxed for \$27,500.

A sale on Cape Cod comprises the property at the corner of West Central Avenue and Ninth Street, Onset. There is a large frame building and 8211 square feet of land. Title was conveyed by Central Cape Realty Corporation to Gordon and Nicolas Aristides.

The heirs of Timothy Rogers have sold to M. Monaghan the lot of land containing 5500 feet adjoining 62 Porter Street, East Cambridge. It is taxed for \$1300.

In the down-town district has been sold property at 25 Fayette Street, comprising a three-story basement brick building and 1436 square feet of land. The property is taxed for \$8500, of which \$7100 is on the land. R. A. Murphy conveyed to Fanny Campbell McInnes.

Samuel L. Lowe et al. have sold property at 220-224 Tremont Street, consisting of two brick mercantile buildings, containing stores and offices above, having frontage on Tremont Street of 42 feet and depth of 70 feet, total area 2917 square feet; assessment, \$187,000. Title goes to Blyn N. Cohen, who buys for improvement and investment. The sale price was considerably in excess of total assessed valuation.

W. H. Ballard Company, rental and building managers of the Harbor Building, advise that space in this building has been leased by the Machine Company (Inc.) Company, Boston Printing Ink Company, and the New England Electrotape Company. They also report the following leases:

Edward J. Brooks has taken a lease of a store in the new University Club.

The Old Corner Book Store, the Davey Tree Expert Company, the Underwood Typewriter Company, the New England division of the National Electric Light Association, the United States Internal Revenue agent, C. J. McLeod, agent-in-charge, and Edw. MacFarlane have all taken space in the Statler Building.

SCHOLARS INTERESTED IN OLD MANUSCRIPTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Designed for research work of every kind in the use to which may be put commercially the first coal-treatment laboratory in England was recently opened at Birmingham University. The new laboratory was largely made possible by a contribution of £9400 from the Miners' Welfare Fund.

The plant is designed for further investigation into the preparation of coal for the market, and includes grading, cleaning and classifying so as to provide coal suitable for the purposes for which it is intended. The plant includes a 12-ton per hour screening machine; a one-ton per hour coal and pitch crusher; a five-ton per hour coal cleaner; a five-ton per hour Baum coal washer; a three-ton Draper washer; a two-third-ton per hour concentrator table; and a pulverized fuel plant, capable of pulverizing and burning 2 cwt. per hour. Sizes below 1-32 inch are to be studied as to their use as pulverized fuel and for briquette purposes. Colloidal fuel, which is a mixture of powdered coal and fuel oil, is also to be investigated, with a view to devising an experimental manufacturing plant.

VERMONT BAR ELECTIONS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 5 (AP)—Walter B. Fenton of Rutland was elected president of the Vermont Bar Association here yesterday. Harrison Osgood of Montpelier was elected secretary and Webster E. Miller, also of Montpelier, was elected treasurer.

CHURCH PUBLICITY INCREASE ADVISED

Use of All Good Advertising
Media Urged by Mr. Beebe

Church publicity should, equal or exceed that of any business in the city or town except possibly the department stores, said E. P. Beebe of the Iron Age Publishing Company, New York, in an address on "Religion via the Press" at the weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston yesterday. Of the \$700,000,000 annually spent in advertising in the United States, he said that part devoted to the church would be microscopic in proportion.

"The church publicity appropriation should be more than for the theaters, the automobile or the banking business," Mr. Beebe advised. "In my judgment there should be a great volume of community advertising. I mean by that the insertion of a large advertisement on Saturday to the first class as a reminder, and on Wednesday when the other fellow isn't looking as a direct appeal to the unchurched."

The greatest medium is the press. Every church in city, village or hamlet should have its own press representative and its own publicity department. The same line of advertising will not reach all. I believe the church should use every legitimate medium of modern advertising, and by legitimate, I mean the newspaper first, direct-by-mail, bulletin board, radio and the like."

REALTY SERVICE OF WOMEN CITED

Household Viewpoint Deemed
a Special Qualification

More women in the real estate business would result in increased service to prospective purchasers through the greater appreciation which many women have for the artistic details of properties and for the needs of the home, in the view of Mrs. Chester A. Wardwell, Boston business woman.

"The particular interests of women as specialists in real estate projects, which demand a fine knowledge of artistic essentials, will make their presence in this field of business decidedly helpful," Mrs. Wardwell explained. A real estate operator, as many already do, should do more than merely sell properties; they should serve their patrons by making certain that he is selling the right property to the right person.

"This point applies especially to homes which women are pre-eminently well fitted to deal in. They fully appreciate the artistry of home, and they can in the main tell what type of home will fit the requirements of a certain family. It is in these ways that women will not only prove successful in real estate but will contribute appreciably to the efficiency and service of the profession."

A Service Advocate

Mrs. Chester A. Wardwell
Sees Special Opportunities in Real Estate for Women.

She welcomed "Ralph" and "Jim," referring in the latter case, of course, to James F. Armstrong, governor of the Boston Kiwanis, who succeeded to the presidency of the Kiwanis International and all it represents today.

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New governors for the coming year were then introduced. They are: Thomas J. Pardy of Bridgeport, Conn.; Arthur P. Pratt of Westfield, Mass.; William H. Savage of Worcester; M. L. McCrillis of Brockton, Frank H. Fay of Quincy, Elmer E. Spear of Everett, and Frank G. Farrington from New Hampshire. Kenneth Dammond, president of the Boston Lions, was a guest and sat at the speakers' table.

H. J. Pettengill Jr., vice-president of the Boston Kiwanis, led the singing. The Rev. Harry Hall, of Allston, gave the invocation. Music was furnished by the Pilgrim male quartet.

MAINE LEGISLATURE NAMES ITS OFFICERS

Frank H. Holley Is Chosen as
President of Senate

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 5 (AP)—The eighty-third Maine Legislature convened this morning. Frank H. Holley of North Anson, Republican, was chosen president of the Senate and Burleigh Martin of Augusta, Republican, Speaker of the House.

Edgar C. Smith of Dover-Foxcroft was named Secretary of State, having won the Republican caucus nomination over L. Ernest Thornton of Belfast. This was the only major office for which there was any contest within the legislative ranks.

Raymond Fellows of Bangor (R.), was re-elected Attorney-General and William S. Owen of Milo (R.), was chosen State Treasurer.

Mrs. Dora Bradbury Pinkham of Port Kent, and Mrs. Katherine C. Allen take their seats as Maine's first woman senators and Mrs. Mabel P. Cheney of Lisbon Falls, is a member of the House, first Democratic woman to sit in that body.

GERMANY CHOOSES ALL-METAL MONOPLANE

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)

The German airplane contractors appear to regard the all-metal monoplane as the most suitable machine for long-distance air-traffic purposes, for, like the well-known Junkers monoplane generally in use here, the new Rohrbach passenger airplane Roland, which has been put into the Berlin-Amsterdam-London service by the German Luft Hansa Air Traffic Company, is of this type. The most interesting feature of the new airplane is that the metal wings are subdivided into what are called "boxes" fitted with lids, which when opened permit the inspection of the interior of the wings. Some of these boxes have been converted into gasoline tanks.

The entire airplane is constructed of duralumin, the sheets of metal being smooth in contrast to the metal sheets used by Junkers, which are corrugated. Unlike the wings of the Junkers monoplanes which lack all additional support, such as struts or wires, the wings of the Roland are held by cables. Two of the three 250-horsepower engines are suspended from the wings. The airplane can carry 10 passengers and two pilots and develops a speed of 200 kilometers an hour.

STOCK COMPANY GREETED

Greetings were extended to the Keith-Albee players a stock company of actors who are returning to the St. James Theater after an absence of several years, by the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association at a luncheon in the Hotel Minerva today. Changling H. Coe, former Governor of Massachusetts, was the chief speaker. The luncheon was attended by approximately 50 persons representing the newly organized stock company and members of the association. George Demeter, president of the association, presided.

KIWANIS CHIEF VISITS BOSTON

International President
Outlines Order's Objectives for 1927

Kiwanians, 500 strong, gathered from all parts of New England today to greet Ralph A. Amerman of Scranton, Pa., president of Kiwanis International, who paid his first official visit to Boston, in preparation for the celebration of the order's twelfth anniversary on Jan. 21.

Mr. Amerman addressed the Kiwanians at a luncheon this noon at the Copley Plaza and touched upon the history of the organization and its outlook for the future. He traced the growth from a few members in 1915 to its present size of 100,512, as of Dec. 1, last. There are now clubs in every one of the United States and every province in Canada and a total of 1596 clubs, he said.

Mr. Amerman then outlined the Kiwanis program for the year 1927, and stressed six objectives as follows: 1—More aggressive citizenship; 2—Better relations between the farmer and city folk; 3—Care for underprivileged children of the country; 4—vocational guidance and placement; 5—better business and professional ethics; 6—dissemination through the Kiwanis magazine of news on matters of national and international importance.

Praises Enthusiasm
While he said, the Kiwanis organization is strongest in Ohio, Pennsylvania and California, he was gratified to note the enthusiasm displayed by New England district clubs and the strong competition of other states to catch up with the first three in membership. Mr. Amerman confined his talk, the subject of which was "Kiwanis a Vital Factor in American Life," radiocast by Station WJAC, to matters relating to Kiwanis and of interest to its wives and friends who were listening in at the noon hour.

At the luncheon, the new president of the Boston club, Arthur W. Clark, who succeeded Irvin E. Dierdorff, who presided for the last time this noon, was introduced and he said in part:

"New England, rich in heritages by service rendered by forefathers, sets a wonderful background for reeducation and allegiance of the Kiwanis International and all it represents today."

Leaders Welcomed
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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

BRITISH COTTON TRADE IN PERIL

J. M. Keynes Avers Survival of Industry So Organized Is Simply Impossible

By Wireless
MANCHESTER, Jan. 5.—The proposed cotton yarn association of spinners of American cotton in the Lancashire area received a strong impetus today at a meeting addressed by John Maynard Keynes, whose attacks on the cotton mills' short-time policy have brought to a head difficulties which have threatened the destruction of the British cotton-spinning industry.

So far 15,000 out of the 19,000,000 spindles have joined the plan. There is a widespread feeling that the banks hold the key to the situation through the vast indebtedness of the mills held by them. This is especially true of the weaker mills, which Mr. Keynes believes cannot be saved in any event, although a possible temporary spurt in the cotton goods demand might lend the appearance of returning prosperity.

Mr. Keynes said: "I venture to predict that the survival of an industry organized as Lancashire's is and suffering from a surplus capacity is simply impossible. The weaker mills are practically owned by the banks. The banks are the real proprietors of those concerns which it is proposed to bankrupt on a wholesale scale. It is against the traditions of bankers to do anything whatever in any circumstances. They are professional paralytics. I think the moment has come when, in their own interests and the interests of their customers, they should take a more definite line. All they are asked to do is to declare publicly that they support the association and to use their influence with their customers to join it."

A dissenting speaker yesterday said the mills were trying to find a way out of the difficulties without facing the necessity of capital readjustments which had already been faced in other industries. He said if the over-capitalized mills were sold in bankruptcy, it was possible that the mills which had pursued a conservative policy during the boom years might buy them and form companies such as Mr. Keynes proposed.

The Manchester Guardian says editorially that Mr. Keynes has developed a strong case for supporting the yarn association and says that the banks are in a position to give effective strength to the plan if they will. It concludes: "The question is not really whether the association can guarantee success—which it cannot say what has happened would have been done if it failed. It is a case in which the risks appear to be all on the side of doing nothing."

JAPANESE POLITICAL PARTIES STRUGGLE FOR ASCENDANCY

Mr. Wakatsuki Refuses to Resign Premiership, and as All Parties Wish to Avoid Dissolution, Maneuvering Still Continues

TOKYO (Special Correspondence).—Behind the scenes of Japan's political stage is being prepared a new drama, and if the Premier, Mr. Wakatsuki, overcomes his coauthors, the play may be called, "Birth of True Parliamentary Government in Japan."

The situation is complicated, and we must go back to Feb. 11, 1925.

On that date the Japanese Constitution was promulgated and the Empire abandoned its status as an absolute monarchy. But under that Constitution the Cabinet is responsible only to the Throne. This arrangement has thrown the real reins of power into the hands of the Elder Statesmen, or Genro, a group which now has been reduced to but one, Prince Saionji.

Viscount Kiyoura Forms Cabinet
On Jan. 7, 1924, the Yamamoto Cabinet resigned en bloc. It had been a transcendental ministry, formed immediately after the great earthquake of 1923. Viscount Kiyoura was called by the Genro to form another Cabinet. The Count was supported by the Kenkyukai, the party which has dominated the House of Peers for many years. Without a new party, the Kenkyukai has been able to run the Imperial Diet of Japan by promoting splits within the larger parties of the House of Representatives. On the occasion of the formation of the Kiyoura Ministry, it was hoped that a new party, known as the Seiyuhon (now the third party in the Lower House) might prove the step over which it could rise to power.

But deserters from the other parties failed to rally to the Seiyuhon banner in sufficient numbers and the Lower House was dissolved. In the following general election the Kenkyukai (now the Government Party) and the Seiyuhon (the Opposition) made common cause and the Seiyuhon representation was greatly reduced.

The First Kato Cabinet
This resulted in the first Kato Cabinet, based on a coalition of the Kenkyukai and Seiyuhon. The Government commanded but 160 of the 464 seats in the Lower House. But no one wanted a dissolution. Consequently, before the Imperial Diet convened in December, it was generally understood that the Seiyuhon would support the Government. The basis of that arrangement has never been made clear. The Seiyuhon was given nothing. But it is becoming increasingly evident that President Tokonami of the Seiyuhon believed Viscount Kato promised that, in due course of time, he would step out of office and give place to an all-Seiyuhon Ministry.

During the 1925-26 session of the Diet, Viscount Kato passed on and was succeeded by his Home Minister, Reijiro Wakatsuki. As soon as the session of the Diet was ended, Mr. Tokonami pressed Mr. Wakatsuki for the fulfillment of his imagined agreement with Viscount Kato. But the Premier countered with an invitation to Mr. Tokonami to participate in the Kenkyukai Cabinet. Mr. Tokonami declined. From that point relations between the recent allies began to seem strained. The cry is now being raised that the Government should resign.

Mr. Wakatsuki Stands Firm
Mr. Wakatsuki, in the past, has enjoyed a reputation as a clever opportunist and an adept at compromise. In this situation, however, he has displayed hitherto unknown attributes. He has stood firm, insisting that, if anyone is injuring the dignity of the Imperial Family, that party is the Opposition.

The Seiyukai, principal Opposition party, naturally took up the Bokuretsu case from the outset. Mr. Tokonami, smarting under Mr. Wakatsuki's refusal to step down and allow him to step up, followed its lead. Both parties hoped to force

the Wakatsuki Ministry to resign. The Seiyukai, if called to power, felt sure that it would have support, if not from the Seiyuhon as a party, from sufficient deserters to give it a majority.

Two Choices of Plans
When it became evident that Mr. Wakatsuki had no intention of resigning, the Kenkyukai began to realize that another method of attack was imperative. A dissolution of the Imperial Diet might very possibly mean the elimination of the Seiyuhon, its progeny, and the creation of a two-party system in the Lower House. This would mean the end of its long control of affairs. The policy of "divide and rule" would become impossible of application.

In this situation the Kenkyukai had two choices. One was to persuade the Seiyuhon to resign itself with the Kenkyukai, thus assuring the Government a majority and avoiding a dissolution. The other was to withdraw the four Kenkyukai vice-ministers from the Kenkyukai Cabinet.

The Kenkyukai, it appears, has not yet decided which method to take. The only way it can maneuver, using the latter as a threat to force a bargain in favor of the Seiyuhon. In the meantime there has been a patent change in the attitude of the latter. Mr. Tokonami has ceased his violent attacks on the Kenkyukai. The ground is being prepared so that Mr. Tokonami will be able to jump in either direction.

These are the factors. No one knows what the result will be. If a dissolution should be the answer and the Kenkyukai should emerge with a majority, such close adherents of affairs as Dr. S. Washio believe that the Kenkyukai will pass as a power, the Upper House will be reformed and Japan will have her first real taste of parliamentary government. But nobody knows.

GERMAN TROLLEY CAR BENDS IN THE MIDDLE
BERLIN (Special Correspondence).—A street car which can bend in the middle when making a curve has just been built by the Harkort Company in Duisburg. This new construction enables the building of long cars accommodating many passengers that are able to pass sharp curves without the ends protruding too much to the street thus not becoming a menace to traffic in narrow streets.

For this purpose the car is divided into two sections the inner ends of which rest on the same swivel. Both sections are connected by a broad closed-in gangway. The car built by the Harkort Company now in use in Duisburg has a length of 20 meters. When making a curve of 18 meters radius its ends protrude only 90 centimeters, while the ends of a car 14 meters in length would protrude under the same circumstances 1 meter and 10 centimeters.

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BERLIN CABINET BEING FORMED

Dr. Julius Curtius Is Mentioned as Probable Choice for Chancellor

By Wireless
BERLIN, Jan. 5.—In all probability President von Hindenburg will ask Dr. Julius Curtius, Minister of Economics, a member of the German People's Party, next week to accept the post of Chancellor, and, if he should fall to form a Government, Adam Stegerwald, a member of the Roman Catholic Party, may be commissioned by the President. Dr. Curtius, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns, is in favor of forming a government of the three Center parties, seeking the support of the Social Democrats; but, since the leaders of his party are opposed to co-operation with the Socialists, he may encounter considerable difficulties.

Despite the efforts of the German Nationalists to enter the Government, the conviction, however, is spreading that the new Government must seek the support of the Labor Party. In politically well-informed circles General Wilhelm Groener is named as a possible successor to Dr. Otto Gessler, the present Minister of Defense.

General Groener was successor to Gen. Erich Ludendorff toward the end of the war, and, together with Field Marshal von Hindenburg, brought the armies safely home after the armistice. Though President von Hindenburg is said to disagree with him on many points, it is declared he is in favor of General Groener taking over the post of Minister of Defense, since he is said to be of opinion that this post should be held by a general and not by a politician.

CONTRACT LET FOR POWER PLAN

Birmingham Project Is Part of Government's Electricity Scheme

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 5.—Acceptance is announced today by the city of Birmingham electricity committee of the £1,548,000 contract for the construction of the first section of the new Hams Hall superpower station, one of the projects under the British Government's electricity scheme. The contract, awarded to the International Combustion Ltd., is said to be the largest single order yet placed in Britain by any electrical undertaking, and the work of preparation is expected to proceed immediately.

Five of the largest water tube boilers constructed in England are to be installed, having an evaporative capacity of 200,000 pounds an hour. The boilers are to be operated with pulverized fuel. Turbo-alternators, each of 30,000 kilowatt capacity, house generators of 15,000 kilowatt capacity, and all the switch gear transformers, motor generators, as well as condensing equipment, will be supplied by the General Electric Company.

The initial capacity of the first section will be 60,000 kilowatts, but the ultimate capacity will be 210,000 kilowatts.

The contract has been let subject to the approval of the government electricity commissioners, but as all specifications have been prepared by R. A. Chattot of Birmingham, the first American engineer in England to adopt pulverized fuel for the successful firing of boilers, its final acceptance is regarded as assured.

The work will include workmen's dwellings, reservoirs, railway sidings and locomotive sheds and will give employment to many men.

J. G. COATES SETS SAIL FOR NEW ZEALAND

Prime Minister Seeks Steady Absorption of Right People

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 5.—J. G. Coates, New Zealand's Prime Minister, left London this morning for Southampton to embark on the Aquitania for home via New York, Montreal, Vancouver, and San Francisco.

Interviewed before his departure, Mr. Coates, referring to the Imperial Conference, said: "We are leaving with most pleasant memories. I have been particularly impressed by the wide view of the Imperial questions which the average man and woman seems to take."

Referring to emigration, Mr. Coates said that in New Zealand they did not want to rush matters, but wished to absorb steadily the right kind of people from the home country. "We want," he said, "young men and women of the right caliber."

He also said he thought the mills of Britain would soon be in full operation. "In the future," he added, "New Zealand will have a lot more orders to place, particularly in connection with the hydroelectric scheme we are developing and with the operation of our railways."

BELGIAN WORKERS HIGHLY ORGANIZED

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence).—In proportion to its size, Belgium has one of the most energetic and best organized workers' educational organizations in the world.

PLAY OUTDOORS all winter long in the Sunshine City. All kinds of sports and entertainment. Best accommodations. Reasonable rates. Old-time hospitality.

St. Petersburg Florida The Sunshine City

For booklet, address Chamber of Commerce

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

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SHOCK ABSORBERS

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tional movements in the world. This is partly due to the well-knit character of the Belgian labor movement, which enables it to avoid the separatism and rivalry which weaken labor elsewhere. It has had a united national workers' educational center since 1911, which now represents the Labor Party, the National Trade Union Center, the Co-operative Center, and the National Union of Federations of Socialist Friendly Societies.

In 1921 a resident Labor College was established at Uccle, near Brussels—a great step forward for a small country to take. During the great flood-tide of trade unionism in 1921-1922 large numbers of Socialist schools were set up (as many as 87 in 1921-1922). These have now fallen considerably in number, but there has been a steady growth in the number of lectures. At this congress, however, M. Trochet of Liege, proposed a complete reorganization of the center; pointing out, for one thing, that the regional committees have gradually expanded their work in many ways, setting up dramatic clubs, and so forth, which are cultural rather than workers' educational in the narrower sense of the words and urging that the center should similarly widen its competence.

ENGLISH RAIL ISSUE SETTLED

Union Appeal for Compromise Relieves Tension—Relations Improving

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The dramatic settlement of the disputes between the Great Western Railway and its employees relieves the tension between the National Union of Railwaymen, representing 400,000 workers, and companies they serve. The question involved relates to the position of the railwaymen in the event of a general strike last May.

The National Wages Board has been adjudicating upon this, and James H. Thomas, representing the railwaymen's union, successfully appealed last night for a compromise. He said that when labor unions made an agreement after the general strike he realized and admitted frankly the "tremendous blow struck at railway companies," and the men's "genuine desire for some reparation as far as they could."

He did not question the interpretation placed upon this agreement by the railway, but he appealed to Sir Felix Pole, the general manager of that concern, to begin "new era in 1927." Sir Felix replied that last July he made an offer which should, in his opinion, have settled the whole question. He recognized, however, the present desire to bring about a good understanding, and was prepared again to "hold out the olive branch" by agreeing without prejudice to adjust the dispute, as Mr. Thomas suggested.

Progress meanwhile continues toward better relations between capital and labor in other branches of industry.

The formation is announced today, for example, of non-political coal miners' unions alike in Canstock Chase, Staffordshire, and in Rhymney Valley, South Wales, including Trelewis, New Tredegar, and Pengam collieries. These non-political unions are to adjust their disputes locally.

REICH SHIPPING FIRM INCREASES ITS CAPITAL

HAMBURG (Special Correspondence).—Hamburg South American Shipping Co., has decided to follow the example set by the Hapag and the North German Lloyd, and increase its share capital. The increase in the present case is comparatively small, being only 5,000,000 marks, a sum which does not go very far toward building the series of new ships for which it is intended. As a matter of fact, however, this prosperous company will, in carrying out the new building program, depend chiefly upon the other funds it has at its disposal. The 5,000,000 marks being merely needed to make up the balance still needed.

The company intends to build a number of combined freight and passenger ships. It already owns one two purely passenger steamers. Other vessels may be described as predominantly passenger boats, while two motorships are combined passenger and freight vessels, with only one class of accommodation for passengers.

According to information supplied

VILLAGE TO BE SOLD

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—The village of Kings Bromley, halfway between Rugby and Lichfield, Warwickshire, is to be sold at public auction some time this month. The sale marks the passing of another of the ancient landed estates of England. Included in the sale are the Georgian Manor house, occupied by the present owner, the Lane family, for more than 100 years; 13 farms, totaling 2200 acres; 27 houses, and the village inn.

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O STRENGTH AND STAY
Text by Rev. J. Ellerton
Music by J. H. Gillette
High Voice
THE CHRIST TRUTH WAY
Text by Frances M. Mitchell
Music by H. H. Kinsley
Soprano
LOVE'S GUIDANCE
Text by Marjorie J. Gordon
Music by H. H. Kinsley
Medium Voice
LOVE NEVER FAILETH
Text by Frederick W. Root
Music by H. H. Kinsley
Soprano
IN HEAVENLY LOVE ABIDING
Text and Music by Ernest A. Leo
High Voice

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Managing Director

PALESTINE DRAWING JEWISH IMMIGRANTS

Average Number for Last Four Years Reaches 20,000

JERUSALEM (Special Correspondence).—Almost 80,000 Jews have entered Palestine as immigrants during the past four years, representing a yearly average of 20,000. Compared to 1923, with a total of 10,674 immigrants, the following three years reveal a very considerable increase. The total immigration for 1924 was 12,225; in the record year of 1925 it rose to 22,194, and in spite of the lowered tempo this year, it is still more than double the figure for 1923, or 22,065.

Last year middle-class immigrants, or newcomers with their own capital for investment in the country, formed the larger percentage of the influx. This year, the pioneer, or labor element, predominates. For the most part they came to Palestine under the auspices of the Zionist Organization, assisted by the Palestine Foundation Fund.

The drawing power of Palestine may be seen in the fact that Oriental Jews are hastening to settle in their ancient homeland. Anatolia, Afghanistan, Babylon, Georgia, Kurdistan, Persia, Ufa and Syria figure among the countries of origin, as well as Poland, Russia, Rumania, Germany and Austria. The United States furnishes an average of 1000 immigrants a year.

GOLD AND COTTON IN CONGO INCREASES

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence).—During October the output of the gold mines of Kilo-Moto in the Belgian Congo was 297 kilograms 861 grammes. The total output for the 10 months of 1926 amounted to 3004 kilograms and 223 grammes as against 2871 kilograms 273 grammes for the first 10 months of the preceding year.

In 1926 the total output of cotton in the Belgian Congo was only 12 tons; this was increased to 1000 tons in 1926, to 2050 tons in 1927, 3000 tons in 1928, 4750 tons in 1929 and about 10,000 tons in 1925. It is estimated that during the next 20 or 30 years the Belgian Congo will be able to produce 150,000 tons of cotton annually.

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FRANCO-ITALIAN TROUBLE STYLED A "LITTLE FAMILY JAR"

Investigation by a Monitor Representative Shows Reports to Be Much Exaggerated

NICE (Special Correspondence).—Exhaustive inquiries by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor into the alarming reports concerning Franco-Italian relations on the frontier of the Cote d'Azur prove them mainly unfounded. The chief of the national police at Nice whose duty it is to keep order on the frontier, and who is in touch with the military authorities, and knows all that goes on in Nice and the surrounding towns, explained the situation as well in hand and in no wise serious.

There are, of course, many Italians in Nice, and its population is largely of Italian extraction. Among them are Fascists and anti-Fascists who occasionally come to blows.

"Serious incidents?" A street affray and trouble between two members of the staff of an Italian paper and its anti-Fascist rival appear to have been the most serious incidents which have occurred since the fracas at Ventimiglia.

The Monitor is informed on the best authority that no troops have been brought into the Riviera towns to protect the frontier. The idea that reinforcements are needed for this purpose is ridiculous. It is true that the gendarmerie have been strengthened, but the object of this is not to protect the frontier against a possible incursion of Blackshirts, but to protect the Italian consulate in Nice and to see that no reprisals are taken against Italian subjects.

Nothing Unusual at Frontier
At the frontier nothing is to be seen but the usual customhouse officials and gendarmes. There may be a few more gendarmes in the town, but that is all. The rumor that there is a concentration of troops on the Italian side of the frontier is said

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Baby Pillows—Pink and blue
a set of 3—filled with kapok..... 49c

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Muslin Sheets—Size 36 x 54
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Babies' White Suits and Wool
Hose—Sizes up to 3 years. Pair..... 45c

Baby Blankets—Pink and
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inch. Rose and blue. Special..... 1.95

Babies' Bed—Drop side; ivory
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THE

January white sale

The month of January brings white items of real interest at pertinent B&B prices.

Special prices prevail on Table Linens, Toweling, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Infants' Wear, and Lingerie.

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THE WHITE SALES offer unusual savings on frilly white and pastel colored lingerie, tots' wear, linens, and all things white.

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MEN!

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Suits & O'coats \$25

YEAR'S AVIATION CUTS THROUGH MANY BARRIERS

Air Commerce Rules Code Is Expected to Attract Capital to Industry

WASHINGTON—That the year 1926 has been one of marked progress in aeronautics is the consensus of leading aeronautical engineers and other heads in the aircraft industry. The year has witnessed the breaking down of what seemed almost insurmountable barriers to the process of clearing the way ahead, has not been associated with many spectacular accomplishments.

The American people are becoming "air-minded" and, of even more immediate importance, Congress is becoming "air-minded." The result is that the year has seen the closer cooperation between those responsible for framing our national air policies and the aeronautical pioneers. In Great Britain, France, Germany and even in the minor countries of central Europe, the progress has also exceeded that of any previous year.

President Coolidge has taken a personal interest in the welfare of aviation to a greater extent than any previous Chief Executive. It was his personal desire to get to the bottom of certain aviation controversies and to learn the real needs of aeronautical progress which prompted his organizing the President's Aircraft Board.

The report of this board, which investigated all phases of the aviation problem under the chairmanship of Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., together with the report of the Lampert-Perkins Committee, was the basis upon which Congress defined its actions. Aviation now holds a definite place in Washington and is represented by the three assistant secretaries for aeronautics in the Departments of War, Navy, and Commerce, posts which were established in 1926. Congress, during the year, also passed the army and navy air bills, which followed in general the recommendations of the President's board and the Lampert-Perkins Committee, and provided for up-to-date equipment for the Army Air Corps and the Naval Air Service.

Air Commerce Rules Effective
The high spot of aerial legislative progress during 1926 was the passage of the Air Commerce Act, under which commercial aviation has official representation in Washington in the form of the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce under the direction of William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation.

Regulation of commercial aviation went into effect on Dec. 31, 1926, under a complete code of rules which will not only insure much greater safety and reliability to commercial air transportation but will encourage the entrance of capital into this potentially great industry.

Furthermore, Congress now has before it an appropriation of \$3,212,500 for the establishment and maintenance of airways and aids to air navigation. This sum would be, in effect, a subsidy to civil aviation and yet one devoid of the bad effects of straight money grants. The last year has seen the putting into effect of the provisions of the Kelly Air Mail Act of 1925, which authorized the Postmaster-General to contract for air mail service.

The first private operator to carry the United States mails by air under contract was Henry Ford, who started services from Detroit to Cleveland and Chicago carrying the air mail started in February, 1926. Since that time, 13 privately operated air mail services have sprung into being, operating with but one exception—namely, the Florida service—on feeder lines branching out from the Government-operated transcontinental service.

Several of these services now carry passengers in addition to the mail, and one, the National Air Transport, which runs the Chicago-Dallas service, has recently signed a contract with the American Railway Express Company for the carriage of express freight from New York to Chicago.

In airplane design, considerable advance toward safety has been made. Airplanes have been produced both here and abroad, the characteristics of which prevent putting of the machines into a dangerous attitude. The much-feared tail-spin, as a forced maneuver rather than an intentional stunt, has been eliminated.

Low Speed Control Improved
The ever troublesome problem of control of airplanes at low speeds, such as when landing, has been de-

veloped to a stage when solution is near. In this respect England has pioneered. The research department of the Air Ministry has given special attention to this problem for years.

In the pursuit of this work, the Hill tailless airplane was developed, which, while in its present form hardly suitable for extensive commercial or military service, opens the way to an entirely new development in airplane design.

Going into more fundamental considerations, engineers cite the cooperation which is now maintained between the major aerodynamic laboratories of the world as responsible for the extensive advancement which has been made during 1926 in investigating aerodynamics and its application to airplane design.

America, England, France, Italy, Germany and Russia, all have establishments in which a considerable amount of aeronautical research is carried out, although the first two countries undoubtedly lead. Some time ago a system of international trials was worked out between the laboratories of these countries, and even Japan was included.

As a result of this, it has been possible to carry on an international comparison of wind tunnel tests in order that the results obtained in one laboratory may be used by another laboratory for comparison purposes. In this way, much duplication has been avoided.

SUGAR PRODUCERS ARE CO-OPERATING

Benefits to Java, Hawaii and Philippines Outlined

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Advantages obtained by sugar producers in Java, the Philippines and Hawaii through co-operation and organization are among the most noticeable improvements in the sugar industry, according to Earl D. Babst, chairman of the American Sugar Refining Company, who has just returned here from a tour of 15 countries.

"The sugar producers of these three fields are as closely organized as those of Europe," Mr. Babst said. "Java and Hawaii maintain agricultural experiment stations, and the Java station supervises everything from planting the cane to bagging the sugar."

"Since the war, Great Britain has not only adopted the policy of imperial preference on sugar," he continued, "but is now developing beet sugar at home by giving a direct bounty of more than 5 cents a pound. It was interesting to see these British beet fields and factories, and recall my war days on the International Sugar Committee, when Great Britain was here for Cuban supplies. Cuba then yielded a commercial position of vast advantage and speeded the wheels of her vast production, largely in behalf of British necessities."

CHARACTER EDUCATION SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—The third annual state conference on character education will be held here Jan. 20 and 21.

Dr. Henry Noble Sherwood, state superintendent of public instruction, announced that speakers will include Dr. Edwin D. Starbuck, professor of philosophy, University of Iowa; Dr. Milton Fairchild, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Emanuel Camorau, educational director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Dr. W. W. Boyd, president of Western College for Women, Oxford, O.; Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University; Dr. David M. Edwards, president of Earlham College, and L. A. Peckstein, dean of the college of education, University of Cincinnati.

Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and Don Seltz of the editorial staff of the Outlook, who are expected to take a leading part in the discussions, will be guests at a dinner at the Columbia Club the evening before the conference begins.

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There Must Be Something Up!



PERHAPS they are proudly listening to the announcement of the judges at the Silver Society Cat Show held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, where these four furry bundles of wistfulness were exhibited recently by Mrs. E. S. Wood of Navesink, N. J. Perhaps the photographer has just told them

to "watch for the birds." At any rate, there must be something of unusual interest going on, categorically speaking. Of course, one shouldn't mention hairs in a family that has cats, but who wouldn't trade a few hairs on a dark suit for a few hours with this basketful?

BUREAU HELPS GUARD INVESTOR

Chicago's Better Business Unit Doubles Membership in First Three Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Since it was founded three months ago by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Better Business Bureau, which is affiliated with the National Better Business Bureau, has doubled in membership and begun investigation of 1400 cases of suspected advertising misrepresentation or irresponsible business practice.

More than 700 inquiries have been received by the bureau from the public concerning the merits of all sorts of business transactions ranging from the sale of silver foxes to stock in sandwich vending machines. It was reported by Flint Grinnell, manager, in an interview.

In his quarterly report Mr. Grinnell will present statistics to show that great progress has been made by the bureau in its stated objective—"To promote integrity and create confidence in advertising, selling and other phases of business, and do all lawful things which may help to attain such objects." The bureau

"Yes'm' Grandma's is the best molasses we carry!"

urges careful investigating before investment.

The manager of the Chicago Bureau estimated that in the year before its establishment more than \$2,000,000 was collected here by sale of sandwich vending machines. The sellers agreed to lease them from purchasers and produce an attractive income from them, in the usual case he said.

Mr. Grinnell commented that it was significant that such propositions had not made much progress in cities like St. Louis, Los Angeles and Detroit, where Better Business Bureaus were already in operation when the plan was first started. Machines that cost perhaps \$25 to manufacture were sold from \$150 to \$250. Investigation by the bureau revealed, he reported.

Sets of standards to guide furniture dealers and manufacturers and retailers of pianos and other musical instruments and also of radio equipment are being prepared by the bureau, Mr. Grinnell announced.

MUSEUM BUYS MASTODON

NEWARK, O. (P)—The Johnston mastodon, unearthed on the Friend Butte farm in August, has been sold to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

SAYS STUDENTS FAVOR DRY LAW

Mr. Wesley Confident of 70 P. C. of Youths' Votes and More of Faculty

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—"Seventy per cent of the undergraduates of our American colleges would vote for the retention of the prohibition amendment and for the rigid enforcement of the Volstead Act," declared Lofton S. Wesley, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, in an interview.

Mr. Wesley had been attending the National Student Conference in Milwaukee, and while there completed

arrangements for the introduction of a number of study courses on the prohibition situation in many of the colleges.

"The presidents, trustees, regents, faculty and students of most of the 50 colleges that I have visited in the last six months are practically unanimous in their convictions regarding the benefits that have accrued to the academic world since national prohibition," affirmed Mr. Wesley.

"Perhaps the students have been less optimistic about campus conditions with regard to drinking than the college administrators, but I have discovered an almost unanimous sentiment among students that a modification of the prohibition laws of the country would prove disastrous to the economic and moral life of the American people."

Although there are now in American colleges at least three times as many students as when prohibition went into effect, there has been a decrease in the number of college students who have been expelled for drunkenness, Mr. Wesley cited.

"The American college world, while not cheering in football fashion in behalf of prohibition, is nevertheless committed in the main, both to the principle of prohibition and to its rigid enforcement," Mr. Wesley said.

"Moreover, I have yet to find a sociologist or a physical director in any of these colleges that is in favor of modification. I have visited many of these college classes in economics, physical culture and sociology and the teaching profession in these particular fields is solidly back of the Volstead Act."

The approach of the Intercollegiate Association to the undergraduate world was explained by Mr. Wesley. In many college communities enforcement committees are being organized among the students to assist the local authorities in the enforcement of the law.

In other places prohibition forums and study classes are being organized. A prohibition day or week is being tried out on some campuses, when an effort is made to lay a major emphasis on prohibition throughout the entire campus. Law observance posters have been furnished to students for display in class rooms and in dormitories and special speakers are being continually furnished to student groups.

GREATER UTILITY OF CANADA'S MARITIME PROVINCES IS URGED

Royal Commission, Reporting to Government, Finds Federal Support Inadequate—Economic Changes Require That Help Be Extended to Expand Trade

OTTAWA (Special Correspondence)—"Maritime rights," a term that has been cropping up continuously both within Parliament and without it during the last two years, and shrouded in considerable mystery even to those who have been the most ready to use it, has at last been clearly defined by the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims in the report recently laid on the table in the House of Commons.

It had been represented by the people of the Maritimes that Canadian ports were not being utilized for Canadian trade to the extent to which they should be; that the administration of the railroads of the sea provinces was inconsistent with pledges given at the time of Confederation; and that when it came to the disposal of public moneys and public lands and the operation of the customs, immigration and other economic policies, the east had been discriminated against.

The commission contends that the grants for the support of governments and legislatures in the Maritimes, proportioned on a population basis, have become entirely inadequate. While awaiting a reassessment by the Dominion Government, the report recommends immediate increases in the payments to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island of \$375,000, \$600,000 and \$125,000 respectively.

Rate Reduction Urged
Referring to transportation and freight rates the report states that "the situation is one that can only be dealt with in a broad sense, and one that for the economic welfare of the Maritimes must be met without delay," and it recommends that an immediate reduction of 20 per cent be made on all rates charged on traffic which both originates and terminates at stations in the Atlantic division of the Canadian National Railway.

According to evidence adduced there is a strong desire throughout the eastern provinces to enter into closer trade relationship with the United States in such commodities as forest products and fish. As the yearly catch of fish in the Maritimes is valued at \$16,000,000, and this industry employs over 24,000 people, its success, as the report points out, is of the utmost importance to Canada.

Tariff Protection
On the other hand higher protection for the allied industries of coal and steel are considered advisable, in addition to better freight rates to central Canada. Particular emphasis is placed upon the establishment of coking plants as a means of solving the coal problem in the Maritimes, and immediate steps are asked to be taken by the federal authorities.

The loss of farm population and the lack of immigration are found to be due to a state of agricultural stagnation rather than to the cause of it. The Maritimes have neglected to take advantage of their great possibilities and "the problem is in large measure a psychological one."

The report is signed by Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, W. B. Wallace and Cyrus MacMillan.

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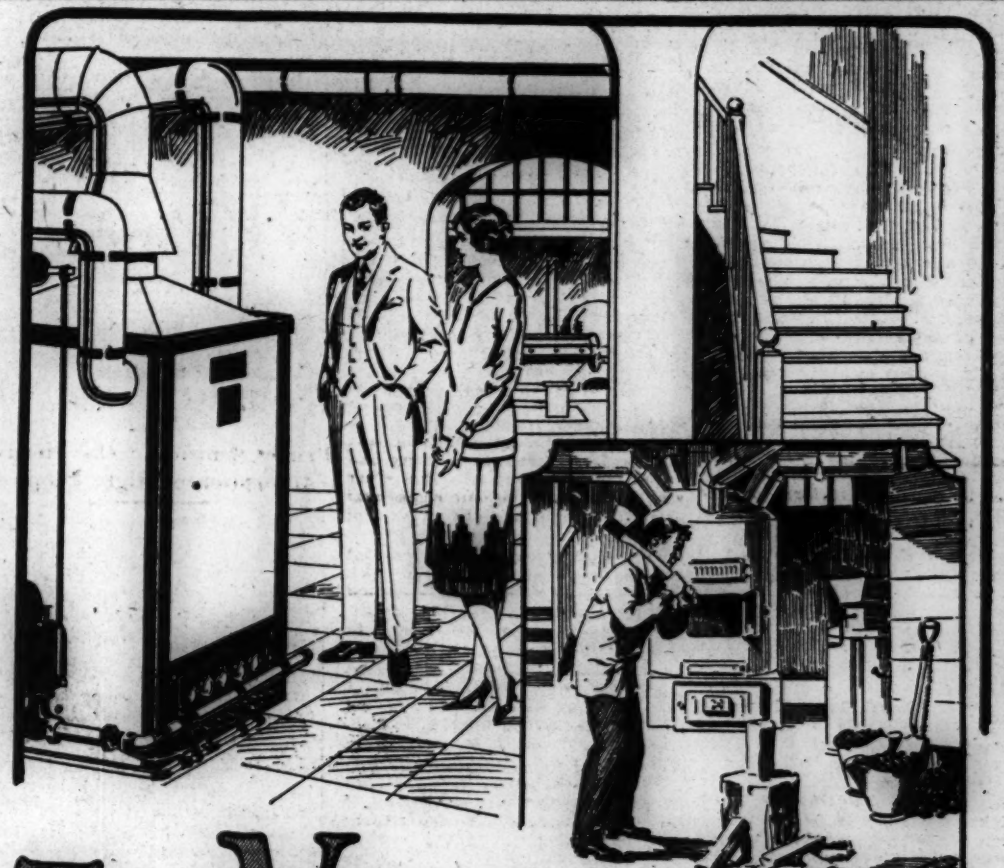
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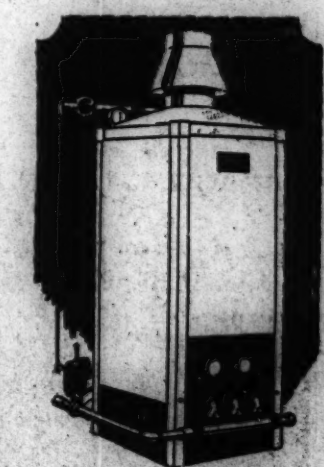
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DUTCH SEA LOCK READY IN 1928

Enlarged North Sea Canal
Will Link Amsterdam
With Lock and Ocean

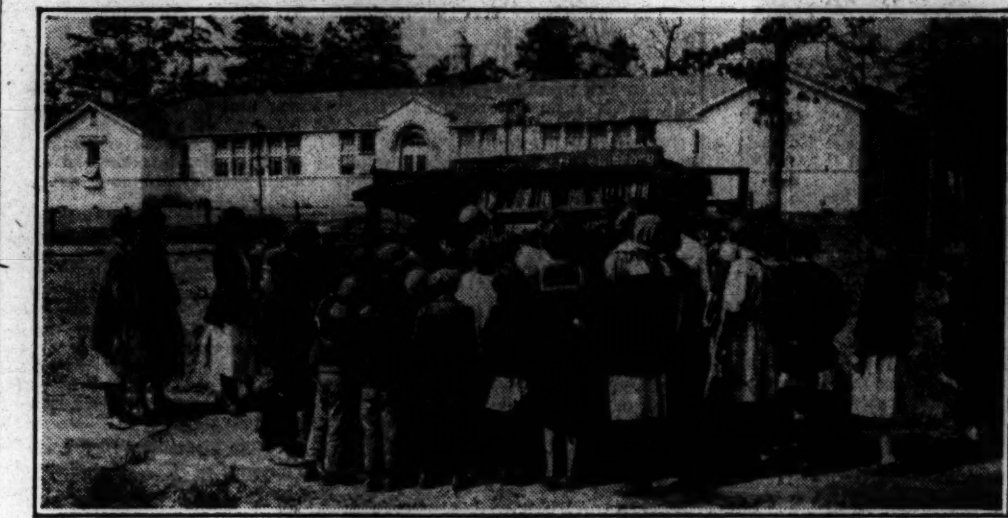
THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The new sea lock under construction at Ymuiden, which will bring Amsterdam in close contact with the ocean, is an enormous undertaking. Work on it was commenced in the spring of 1921; it is to cost about \$5,000,000 and will be completed before the end of 1928. The new lock will admit ships up to 100,000 tons. J. A. Ringers is the civil engineer responsible for its construction, and immediately on its completion, the North Sea Canal, linking Amsterdam with the lock with the ocean, will be enlarged and deepened. This work is to be followed by an improved connection by water between Amsterdam and the River Rhine.

Amsterdam derives its importance partly from its favorable position on the European Continent, partly from its important markets for rubber, cocoa, sugar, etc. The city's original and natural outlet to the North Sea was the Zuider Sea, allowing only vessels of nine feet draft at high water. As early as 1590 artificial means had to be sought in overcoming this difficulty. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, this draft had become insufficient, and the Great North Holland Canal, linking Amsterdam northward with the excellent harbor of Nieuwediep, near the Road of Texel, was built. This canal has a length of 49 miles and is 17 feet deep.

The North Sea Canal
In a westward direction Amsterdam was only 16 miles from the North Sea, but it was necessary to dig through the sand dunes which on the west coast of Holland are a protection against the inroads of the sea. In those days such an undertaking was considered technically impossible. In 1863, however, it was decided to construct an outer harbor, and the contract was given to the British firm of Henry Leon & Co. After many difficulties the canal was opened in 1876, and was named the North Sea Canal. Its lock, near the fishing town of Ymuiden, was 120 meters long, 18 meters wide, and it had a sill at 8 meters below N. A. P. (New Amsterdam watermark). In 1896, a second lock was opened, and in 1917 a law was passed providing for a still larger lock.

The new lock will hold six times as much tonnage as the present one, its dimensions being 400 meters in length, 50 meters in width, 15 meters below N. A. P., its sill. It is divided into three parts, (1) outer head, (2) chamber, (3) inner head. There will be one rolling caisson in the inner head for closing the chamber at that side, and two in the outer head, one of which is for reserve. These caissons are rolled in and out of a recess. They have a weight of 1250 tons each. By filling them partly with ballast water, provision is made that they can always be kept at the right weight whether at high or low water, making the movement easy. The caissons are placed on big

trucks; they will take two minutes to open and close electrically.
A Firm Foundation
As a result of the unstable condition of the soil in which the foundations had to be laid, a very stable basis had to be constructed first, consisting of ferro-concrete piles 12 meters long and 53 centimeters thick. Enormous quantities of concrete are being used, 250,000 cubic meters in all.
Before the actual building of the walls could be started, the sand dunes had to be excavated, at some places to a depth of 19 meters below the Dutch watermark. On completion of the work 25,000,000 cubic yards will have been removed, partly dredged by bucket, partly by suction dredges. The selling of this sand to Amsterdam and other cities for building purposes makes a favorable difference of nearly \$3,000,000 on the total cost of the work.
The greatest difficulty, which has been very ingeniously overcome by



It is a Happy Moment at Any of the Sixty Book Stations in Jefferson County, Alabama, When "Jeff," the Library Truck, Comes Along.

Mr. Ringers, the chief engineer, is that resulting from the peculiar geological and hydrological conditions of the building site. The underlying material is for nearly the whole depth fine water-bearing sand, except for some layers of clay. This sand is saturated with water and in the neighborhood of the new lock this water, at a depth of 18 to 100 meters, is pumped up and used by Amsterdam, Haarlem and many other cities. Beneath the fresh water, separated by a layer of clay, saltish water is found.

In order to evade any undesirable disturbances as a result of this pumping Mr. Ringers decided to make a water-tight connection all round the lock heads by means of steel sheet piling. He used the clay layer at a depth of 40 meters as the bottom of this pit, and another one at 18 meters below N. A. P. as the cover. The sheet piles had a length of 26 meters, therefore making an easy connection with the walls of the lock heads. Before the excavations and placing of the steel sheets began, some wells were drilled to a depth of about 32 meters below N. A. P. and out of these wells sufficient water was pumped to take away the water pressure. In four years 9,000,000 cubic meters of fresh water have been pumped up.

Air Traffic Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
London
ON THE Berlin-Rome air service, which is to be started next spring, the proposal is that the flight shall leave Berlin at 5:30 a. m. and reach Rome at 7:30 p. m. In winter the flight will be between Munich and Rome, taking the train from Berlin to Munich.
Thus the summer trip will take 14 hours and the combined rail and air journey in winter will be covered in 22 hours as against the railway journey of 36 hours, covering a day and two nights.

A story comes from Germany of a huge monoplane flying boat designed by a Breslau engineer. This is to have three hulls, a wing span of 450 feet, carrying a total load of over 50 tons with five 3000-horsepower engines.
The French airmen, Coste and Rignot, who broke the long-distance non-stop record flying from Paris to Dakar to Pernambuco in 1926, returned from Calcutta to Paris in 7 days.

Hopes are held out that the French transatlantic ship and air service from Dakar to Pernambuco will come into being in the summer of 1927. Flying boats are to be used from Dakar to the Cape Verde Islands and from the island of Noronha to Pernambuco, with fast ships in between.
Mrs. Elliott Lynn, who had announced her decision to give up flying as a profession, has altered her mind and is to join a flying school at Brooklands next spring.

Captain Johnstone of the Royal Australian Air Force, recently set up an Australian record for a one-day flight. He covered the 1100 miles from Long Beach to Melbourne in 10 hours.

It is possible that a German flying boat service will come into operation in 1927 from Kiel to the Thames Estuary. Twin-engine 1400-horsepower Dornier flying boats will be used.

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A further step in peaceful relations was reached when the Franco-German agreement was signed, permitting flights over each other's territory without previous authorization.
What will probably be the largest airship hangar in the world is making good progress at Karachi, India. The first piece of structural work was hoisted onto its concrete bed early in October.

The Seville-Buenos Aires Airship Line, which was first proposed some six years ago, may now, it is reported, go ahead. The Government's conditions for subsidy specify the opening of the service within three years.
Start with the service is to be a monthly one, afterward being run fortnightly and then weekly, with a regular service from Seville to the Canary Islands in addition. The airships will carry 40 passengers and 10 tons of freight.

Continental business men are speeding up their traveling. Swedish merchants recently left Malmö at 8:30 a. m. and arrived at Croydon at 4:15 p. m., flying via Copenhagen, Hamburg, and Amsterdam.
GAIN IN AMERICAN EXPORTS
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Increase in American exports during November are shown by Commerce Department comparisons as due largely to a resumption of European buying. Europe took almost \$10,000,000 more in goods from the United States than during the similar month last year.

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With the Libraries

"Jeff," Alabama's Book Truck, Serves Sixty Stations

Birmingham, Ala.
Special Correspondence
IT IS a great moment for the people of Jefferson County, Alabama, when the Jefferson County book truck arrives. This book van, popularly known as "Jeff," tours the rural and mining districts of the county and every few weeks brings new books for deposit in schools, stores, post offices and private homes.

With its glass doors behind which can be seen the well-stocked book shelves, the truck attracts much attention along the country roads, and even in Birmingham where the van is a familiar sight people stop to stare as it passes. To many of the children in the rural schools the arrival of the book wagon means the

foreigners. In fact there is only one really foreign community in the county, and that is Brookside. Here Greeks and Russian Jews predominate. Frequently during the summer library stations are transferred from the schools to stores. The home for library books this summer in Brookside is an ice-cream parlor.

Except in the schools where the teachers are in charge, those who take care of the books are offered a recompense of a penny for each book circulated. In most cases, however, they refuse to accept money, being glad to lend the books for the good of the community.

The book station reaching the largest area is that in the B. M. Allen School, where children from 50 square miles in two counties attend.

are eager to learn up-to-date methods of poultry farming. Then, too, these people in remote places are deeply interested in religious books.

"Jeff" Goes A-Trippling
Unlike most of the people to whom "Jeff" furnishes library service the book wagon, which is one of the few in the South and the only one in Alabama, has not confined its travels solely to Jefferson County. The truck was on display at the Alabama Library Association in Mobile and also when the Southeastern Library Association met at Asheville, N. C.

The fame of "Jeff" is not only local, but has gone abroad. A group of photographs picturing the book truck and some of the Jefferson County library stations were taken by Francis C. H. Allen, secretary of the American Library Association, for exhibit at the meeting of the International Society of Librarians and Bibliophiles. So great has been the demand for the pictures that a request has recently come from A. L. A. headquarters for an additional set to be used for reference.

200 ACRES PRESENTED TO CITY OF BRISBANE

BRISBANE, Queensl. (Special Correspondence)—The aldermen of the Brisbane city council recently held a unique meeting to pass a formal resolution to resume 200 acres of land which has been presented to the citizens of the city by Dr. James O'Malley, M. A., L. A., headmaster of a university site, or a public park. The council meeting was adjourned early in the afternoon, and the Mayor, Alderman W. A. Jolly, and the aldermen motored to the beautiful site, which is bounded on three sides by the Brisbane River, and Dr. Mayne. The Mayor explained that the donors had signed an undertaking to give the council £50,000 to cover the cost of the resumptions.
In formally moving that the necessary steps be taken to resume the land, the Mayor thanked Dr. Mayne on behalf of the people of Queensland, and Dr. Mayne responded very briefly, saying: "It has been a great pleasure. If the senate of the university accept this land as a site, it will be a great joy to us. Thank you very much."

MAYOR OF BRISBANE WANTS MUSICAL WEEK

BRISBANE, Queensl. (Special Correspondence)—At the recent Australasian Choir concert at the Exhibition Hall Dr. E. W. Mayne suggested that the Greater Brisbane Council should take steps to supply good music to the people. He said that the Education Department could also help considerably by giving music its proper place in the school curriculum.
Speaking a few days later at the annual Banquet of the Queensland branch of the Australian Natives' Association, the Mayor, Mr. W. A. Jolly, said the idea of a musical week appealed to him strongly, and he would be prepared to recommend the Council to grant a subsidy toward that end. At the conclusion of the Banquet, the musical education of the city was discussed. Mr. G. V. Barnett, said the standard of the instrumental competitors was high but the vocal students did not display the same degree of proficiency.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

May His Tribe Increase

Amarillo, Tex.
Special Correspondence
A SMALL boy who lives with his mother in an uptown rooming house was left one day to amuse himself while his mother made a business trip to a nearby town.
Wishing to help the boy spend the time, a gentleman who lives in the office house gave him a dollar, urging him to go to the show.
When the man returned to his room later in the day the boy stepped him. "Thank you," he said, "but here's your dollar. I went down and looked over the pictures outside the theater and I don't think my mother would want me to go to that show. Thank you, just the same."

Movies for One

Covina, Calif.
Special Correspondence
A WOMAN here has been confined to her room for 25 years. Many have been the changes that have taken place in those years, but she says of them only what her friends told her. Among the things that interested her most was the motion picture, but she had never seen one.
Not long ago her granddaughter married a technical advisor in the studio of one of the best-known screen comedians, and the story of the shut-in life of this woman soon came to the attention of the star.
Laying aside his personal interests, he arranged to have his private operator take a projecting machine to the woman's room one evening each month, and now she enjoys a performance that brings the world of filmland to her bedside.

English Garden Has Place in Down-Town Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Although part of a downtown campus, Northwestern University's new law school is to have a garden in the English style, even to having hedges and flagstones. John H. Wigmore, dean of

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MERCHANTVILLE DARY OCEAN CITY

the law school, planned the garden himself after studying many in England.

The garden spot is being laid out in a quadrangle. The building, constructed with two Ls, adapts itself to the landscape architect's art. Colonades which run the length of the walls, harmonize with a series of gothic arches being built to bound the garden plot. The garden is part of the Levy Mayer Memorial. The law building is a monument to the Chicago attorney.

ANGLICANS IN INDIA MAY HAVE AUTONOMY

Proposals Said to Result From Change in Indian Community

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The Anglican Church in India is to be made self-governing by a bill which the British Government has decided to introduce into the House of Commons next session. This bill terminates the hitherto existing jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury in India.

The bill safeguards the rights of bishops in India who have been appointed by the British Government. It provides for the continuance of the existing practice whereby the state in India maintains certain garrison churches and chapels out of public funds, and remunerates those who minister in them. It confers rule-making powers upon the Governor-General of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta. The Archbishop of Canterbury in India has changed. When called in should difference of opinion arise in regard to the supervision of chaplains ministering to troops.

The changes proposed are defended on the ground that the whole constitution of the Anglican community in India has changed. When the Church of England was first established in that country its adherents were almost confined to Europeans and Eurasians. Now, the majority of the Anglicans are Indians. The last census for example, shows 555,000 Anglicans, although the number of Europeans and Eurasians is only 147,000.

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GOAL OF WOMEN UNDER ANALYSIS

Woman's Party Leader Says
It Is Equality, and Not
Political Power

NEW YORK (AP)—So long as there is in any part of the world any discrimination, whether legal, educational or otherwise against women, the National Woman's Party will remain "proudly feminist," Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers asserted here.

Mrs. Rogers, who is a member of the National Council of the Party, made the statement in reply to the recent plea by Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler that women in active politics "drop their feminist attitudes and get down to practical political work," starting with ward and district work for their political parties.

Miss Butler, daughter of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, is prominent in woman state "Republican politics" and asserted that it was her belief that the day of the "feminist crusader" was over.

"In the past five years," said Mrs. Rogers, "the National Woman's Party has been working on the problem of gaining legal equality for women in all the states of the Union. During that time the passage of 60 alterations of unfair laws has been secured, directly affecting 25,000,000 women. This cannot be called a small thing, yet much remains to be done. There are still states in which a married woman has no legal identity apart from her husband."

Even lawyers, according to Mrs. Rogers, do not realize how much the statute books discriminate against women, and the National Woman's Party is trying to take a short cut to desired ends by introducing into Congress a bill for a constitutional amendment, which will provide that women, all over the United States, shall have "equal rights with men."

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Magazine and Special Feature Page

An Office Building as Artistic
as the Home? Here Is a SampleAn Art Theory Resulting in Study and Plans Brought
About a Structure Expressing Beauty and Individuality

San Francisco, Calif.
Staff Correspondence
CANNOT business buildings be built with an eye to the beautiful and artistic?

Pedro Lemos, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Stanford University, teacher, author, editor of the School Arts Magazine, pondered that question. Feeling that art can be expressed in an office structure as effectively as in a home, he decided that it was only convention and custom that had in the past made it otherwise.

But wise ones shook their heads. "You might build a large office building with some embellishments," they counseled, "but a small one on an irregular lot 30x100 feet fronting a side street and an alley! People wouldn't rent and shoppers wouldn't buy. The thing just could not be done!"

Mr. Lemos did it. Performance is proof. His idea expresses a work of art embodied in the home of business shops in Palo Alto and patronized by shoppers from all parts of California.

Built Around a Tree
Mr. Lemos likes trees. A sturdy, wide-spreading live oak was the one asset on his vacant lot. This tree was made the center motif of the building, rising grandly from a tiny court, the very stones of which were cut by the artist. Everywhere is the uncommon touch of a master craftsman.

He worked from a clay model. His aim was to give articulation to a California type, combining Spanish, Peruvian and Egyptian forms. He had sought the common denominator of these in his studies and research as a traveler abroad. His studies convinced him that expression of different peoples result in natural forms fitted to the limitation of their working materials. He has blended some of them harmoniously to convey the idea of massiveness of structure and boldness of line by processes original, detailed and novel, always avoiding the bizarre.

Terraced Type
The building is a terraced type influenced in structure by the Pueblo Indians, who so built that one room constitutes the front yard of the neighbor occupying the second story above, suggesting the broken roof lines of medieval cities. There are two front entrances to this building, the main entrance and the court entrance through a corridor. Through the big plank door with curious hand-wrought hinges one enters a room intriguing in its atmosphere of antiquity and modernity. Light streams through windows which are an exact copy of those in Liberty's, the great silk house of London. Cement tile, hand-made and set by Mr. Lemos, ceiling beams hand-carved by his fireplace and an exquisite window grille from Venice are appointments

of this room so utterly different—the show room of a smart shop vending ladies' apparel.

A tiled passage, broken by a grilled window to the little court, leads to a room characterized by an Aztec fireplace, deep-set and arched in Gothic bird motifs, a floor lavishly set with 20 different colors of tiles, the hues of which are repeated in squares of a great window, a skylight, exposed, inverted roof tiling for a ceiling, another door and Venetian grilled window looking to the court—these are salients of the room. To the rear is

a room done in the Oriental, rich in China red, green and gold.

The court displays a small fountain of running water feeding the roots of the great spreading tree. An iron gate brought from Avignon, France, controls the passage entrance to the court. Cast-iron grilles from Brindisi, the old landing place of the Roman emperors and the beginning of the Apollon Way, add a tone to windows thus adorned.

Upward from the court wind rough steps to shops above. Even the alley side was considered in the construction. Grilles, end beams, doors and windows leave no part unsightly or unlovely.

Completed and a commercial success, this venture, conceived by an artist who worked daily for three months in overalls with the workmen and as one himself, proved that a workshop can and should be as beautiful as is the home. And he proved that the idea pays, a good argument to the business man.

Freight handled, as compiled by the United States Shipping Board, showed the largest movements on the Great Lakes, where 210,000,000 tons of cargo were reported. Practically all of this was a duplicate count so that the Great Lakes cargo tonnage was actually in the vicinity of 125,000,000 tons.

The Atlantic ports reported a total of 144,000,000 tons, the Pacific ports 72,000,000 tons and the Gulf Coast 52,000,000 tons. Of all ports on the seacoast the volume of outward business was 137,000,000 tons and the inbound 131,000,000 tons.

New York Busiest Port
With a total tonnage of 58,000,000, of which 35,000,000 tons was inbound, New York handled the largest volume of cargo on the seacoast. San Francisco came next with 26,000,000 tons; Los Angeles third, with 18,000,000; Philadelphia fourth, 14,000,000; Boston fifth, 13,000,000; Norfolk sixth, 12,000,000. If Newport News were added to Norfolk (they being across Hampton Roads from each other) the total would place those ports in fourth place.

Duluth-Superior, Wisconsin, which are combined, showed a total of 46,000,000 tons, the grain moving from there through the lakes giving it a heavy volume of traffic. No other lake port had one-third as much business.

A decided difference in the ranking of ports is indicated when the basis is that of foreign commerce only. The first 10, with their relative rank and tonnage in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, compared with the previous year, follow:

Cruises More Popular
A significant factor in the winter cruise business this year was the increased number of passengers carried. While no general figures are available, individual comparisons of ships with the same number on previous tours indicate that this form of travel is growing in popularity and the ships are carrying larger quotas of passengers. For cruising purposes, 400 passengers on a ship ordinarily used in fast transatlantic business, is considered a large enough party to handle properly. The Empress of Scotland (C. P. R.) took 480 around the world.

Lake Charles, Louisiana, has become an ocean port. A channel 76 miles to the Gulf, costing several millions of dollars, was recently completed which, with the Calcasieu River, connects the port with the Gulf of Mexico. Lake

Charles lies 744 miles due south of Kansas City, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, which taps a valuable grain and oil section. Beaumont and Port Arthur, the two termini of the K. C. S. have recently improved their port facilities in the same district also.

Liner Movements
DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK
Saturday, Jan. 5
Devonian, Leyland, for Liverpool; Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Ticonderoga, Canadian, for Plymouth, Havre, London; France, French, for Plymouth, Havre, London; M. S. P., for West Indian cruise; Reliance, Hamburg-American (12.01 a. m.), for West Indian cruise; Delta, S. G. L., for Naples, Genoa; Voltaire, Lamport & Holt, for east coast South America.

Wednesday, Jan. 12
President Harding, United States, for Cob, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Transconia (12.01 a. m.), for world cruise.

Thursday, Jan. 13
American Farmer, Amer. Merchant, for London; Manchuria, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco.

FROM BOSTON
Wednesday, Jan. 12
President Harding, United States, for Cob, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Transconia (12.01 a. m.), for world cruise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Saturday, Jan. 5
Finland, Panama Pacific, for New York; President Lincoln, Dollar, for world service (westward).

FROM SEATTLE
Monday, Jan. 12
President Lincoln, Dollar, for world service (westward).

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Saturday, Jan. 5
President Harding, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Jan. 6
Republic, United States, from Bremen, Cob.

Monday, Jan. 10
Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, London; Baltimore, Baltimore, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne.

Tuesday, Jan. 11
Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Vanuatu, Lamport & Holt, from east coast South America.

Wednesday, Jan. 12
Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Augusta, R. M. S. P., from Southampton, Cherbourg, Bermuda.

Thursday, Jan. 13
President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Jan. 14
President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

FROM BOSTON
Tuesday, Jan. 11
President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward).

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Wednesday, Jan. 12
President Wilson, Dollar, from Orient; President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Jan. 14
Ecuador, Panama Mail, from New York.

F. S.

Delaware Grange Favors Little Red Schoolhouse
WILMINGTON, Del. (Special Correspondence)—Pomona Grange has come out for the retention of the "little red schoolhouse" at the crossroads in preference to larger seats of learning that have displaced the old district schools.

The grangers commend the old one-room schools, especially for children, opposing their being conveyed long distances from home. The grange also favors less centralization of control of school property and generally repudiates some of the newer educational methods that have been introduced into the State in the last few years.

Tomato Epilepsy
An ounce of tomato seed, we learn, can produce 1500 ounces of seed, which, in turn, could bring a harvest of 3,000,000 pounds of tomatoes. It is assumed that the gardener would have to be as liberal with his hoe as the statistician is with his pencil.

A WASH LINE
"Can you give me a quotation from 'Shakespeare'?"
"Sure. 'Tubby' or not tubby, aye, there's the rub."

THE DIFFERENCE
"Why is the World Court unlike a good hotel?"
"I give up."
"Because the more reservations you make, the harder it is to get in."—Life.

IT DEPENDS
"How long will this lawn mower last?" asked the careful buyer.
"How many and what kind of neighbors have you?" countered the experienced hardware dealer.
—Wall Street Journal.

ALREADY HAS IT
She: "I'll never marry a man whose fortune hasn't at least five ciphers in it."
He (exultingly): "Oh, darling! Mine's all ciphers."—Pathfinder.

NOTHING NEW
He gazed amazed upon the Sphinx.
Its collar held his view.
In deep surprise he said, "By Jinks,
I thought the bob was new."
—Boston Transcript.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN
They were entertaining a visitor at dinner, and, when the dessert was being eaten, little Johnnie said: "Won't you have another piece of apple tart, Mr. Hobbs?"
The visitor laughed. "Well, Johnnie," he said, "since you're so polite, I believe I will have some more."
"Good!" said Johnnie. "Now, Mother, remember your promise. You said if it was necessary to cut into the second tart I could have another piece." — Weekly Scotsman.

SOLVED THE PROBLEM
"Don't you find it difficult to keep a good maid?"
"No, indeed. We have had the same maid for twenty years."
"Fancy! How do you do it?"
"My husband married her."

MAKE IT UNANIMOUS
An unsuccessful poet complained of the number of rejections he received.
"There seems to be a conspiracy of silence against me. What should I do?" he inquired of a friend.
"I'd advise you to join it," replied the friend.

POLITE OLD GENTLEMAN
"Pardon my gloves, Betty."
Betty: "Right-ho! 'Scuse my jammy fingers."

THE LIGHTER VEIN
Charles lies 744 miles due south of Kansas City, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, which taps a valuable grain and oil section. Beaumont and Port Arthur, the two termini of the K. C. S. have recently improved their port facilities in the same district also.

IN THE SHIP LANES
TRANSATLANTIC liners which will make 35 or 40 knots are reported to be the latest step in the race for supremacy in which the various lines, and nations by which they are owned, are engaged. Following closely upon the decision of the North German Lloyd Line to build its two new ships to attain a speed of 37.5 knots, reports indicate that Italy is contemplating two ships to make more than 45 knots.

American shipping men are skeptical of any such speeds by large ships, the only vessels which attain such speeds now being the destroyers of the navy. The Italian plan, it is said, is based upon a new invention which will permit of placing propellers amidships, as well as at the stern.

The effect of placing ships of such speed in the Atlantic would be, undoubtedly, to divert much of the present business to the Mediterranean. These ships would make the New York-Naples run in less than five days at 35 knots' speed. The run of between 3500 and 4000 miles would be made at faster speed than transcontinental trains average. What the vibration would be on ships attaining this speed is a matter interesting shipping men, some of whom believe a boat would soon be shaken to pieces if driven at such speed.

United States Cargo Tonnage
The total cargo tonnage handled in and out of United States ports and those of its dependencies in the calendar year 1925 was 488,000,000 tons. This included foreign, intercoastal, coastal, lakes and other forms of traffic. Actually, the number of tons of cargo which moved amounted to 390,000,000 tons, the difference being accounted for by the counting of two of many tons moved in coastal and intercoastal shipment. This is explained by the counting outbound at one port and inbound at another.

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New York Busiest Port
With a total tonnage of 58,000,000, of which 35,000,000 tons was inbound, New York handled the largest volume of cargo on the seacoast. San Francisco came next with 26,000,000 tons; Los Angeles third, with 18,000,000; Philadelphia fourth, 14,000,000; Boston fifth, 13,000,000; Norfolk sixth, 12,000,000. If Newport News were added to Norfolk (they being across Hampton Roads from each other) the total would place those ports in fourth place.

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President Harding, United States, for Cob, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Transconia (12.01 a. m.), for world cruise.

Thursday, Jan. 13
American Farmer, Amer. Merchant, for London; Manchuria, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco.

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO
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Monday, Jan. 10
Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, London; Baltimore, Baltimore, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne.

Tuesday, Jan. 11
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President Wilson, Dollar, from Orient; President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward).

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Ecuador, Panama Mail, from New York.

F. S.

Delaware Grange Favors Little Red Schoolhouse
WILMINGTON, Del. (Special Correspondence)—Pomona Grange has come out for the retention of the "little red schoolhouse" at the crossroads in preference to larger seats of learning that have displaced the old district schools.

The grangers commend the old one-room schools, especially for children, opposing their being conveyed long distances from home. The grange also favors less centralization of control of school property and generally repudiates some of the newer educational methods that have been introduced into the State in the last few years.

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A WASH LINE
"Can you give me a quotation from 'Shakespeare'?"
"Sure. 'Tubby' or not tubby, aye, there's the rub."

THE DIFFERENCE
"Why is the World Court unlike a good hotel?"
"I give up."
"Because the more reservations you make, the harder it is to get in."—Life.

IT DEPENDS
"How long will this lawn mower last?" asked the careful buyer.
"How many and what kind of neighbors have you?" countered the experienced hardware dealer.
—Wall Street Journal.

ALREADY HAS IT
She: "I'll never marry a man whose fortune hasn't at least five ciphers in it."
He (exultingly): "Oh, darling! Mine's all ciphers."—Pathfinder.

NOTHING NEW
He gazed amazed upon the Sphinx.
Its collar held his view.
In deep surprise he said, "By Jinks,
I thought the bob was new."
—Boston Transcript.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN
They were entertaining a visitor at dinner, and, when the dessert was being eaten, little Johnnie said: "Won't you have another piece of apple tart, Mr. Hobbs?"
The visitor laughed. "Well, Johnnie," he said, "since you're so polite, I believe I will have some more."
"Good!" said Johnnie. "Now, Mother, remember your promise. You said if it was necessary to cut into the second tart I could have another piece." — Weekly Scotsman.

SOLVED THE PROBLEM
"Don't you find it difficult to keep a good maid?"
"No, indeed. We have had the same maid for twenty years."
"Fancy! How do you do it?"
"My husband married her."

MAKE IT UNANIMOUS
An unsuccessful poet complained of the number of rejections he received.
"There seems to be a conspiracy of silence against me. What should I do?" he inquired of a friend.
"I'd advise you to join it," replied the friend.

POLITE OLD GENTLEMAN
"Pardon my gloves, Betty."
Betty: "Right-ho! 'Scuse my jammy fingers."

THE LIGHTER VEIN
Charles lies 744 miles due south of Kansas City, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, which taps a valuable grain and oil section. Beaumont and Port Arthur, the two termini of the K. C. S. have recently improved their port facilities in the same district also.

IN THE SHIP LANES
TRANSATLANTIC liners which will make 35 or 40 knots are reported to be the latest step in the race for supremacy in which the various lines, and nations by which they are owned, are engaged. Following closely upon the decision of the North German Lloyd Line to build its two new ships to attain a speed of 37.5 knots, reports indicate that Italy is contemplating two ships to make more than 45 knots.

American shipping men are skeptical of any such speeds by large ships, the only vessels which attain such speeds now being the destroyers of the navy. The Italian plan, it is said, is based upon a new invention which will permit of placing propellers amidships, as well as at the stern.

The effect of placing ships of such speed in the Atlantic would be, undoubtedly, to divert much of the present business to the Mediterranean. These ships would make the New York-Naples run in less than five days at 35 knots' speed. The run of between 3500 and 4000 miles would be made at faster speed than transcontinental trains average. What the vibration would be on ships attaining this speed is a matter interesting shipping men, some of whom believe a boat would soon be shaken to pieces if driven at such speed.

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—Wall Street Journal.

RADIO

Two Views of Aero-Dyne Set

CONSTRUCTION OF R. F. SET IS DISCUSSED

List of Parts Given—Operational Data Are Outlined

In this second article Mr. Marco gives the usual details for assembling, testing, and operating the receiver. The first article was published Jan. 3.

By FRED J. MARCO

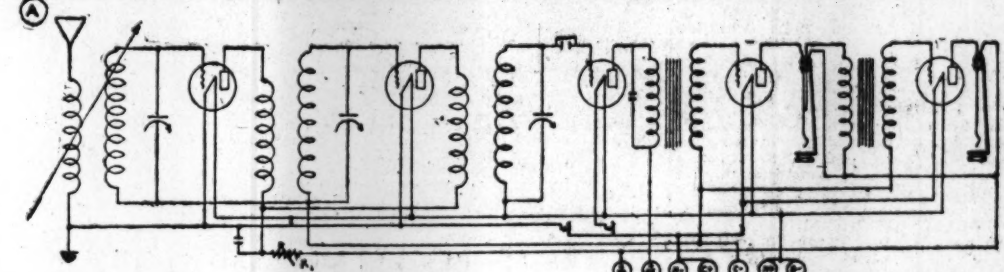
Aero issues, with the kit of three R. F. transformers, a complete eight-page, full-sized set of prints and colored diagrams describing the building and manipulation of the receiver. Formica is marketed as a verichromed panel especially for this receiver, and the highest grade of component parts are recommended to complete the kit in order to carry out the quality of design intended by the manufacturer. The list of parts required to build the Aero-Dyne is as follows:

- One matched Aero coils—TRF-120.
- Three variable condensers, .00055.
- Straight line frequency—Cardwell.
- Karas, Amoco National, Sanson, or straight line wave General Radio.
- Five cushion sockets.
- Two high quality audio-transformers.
- One formica verichromed Aero-Dyne panel, 7x28x1.6.
- One subpanel, 7x27x3.16.
- Three subpanel brackets.
- One Centralab. 2,000,000-ohm variable resistance.
- One Yaxley 20-ohm rheostat.
- One Yaxley No. 2A two circuit jack.
- One Yaxley No. 1 open circuit jack.
- One Toke 1 MF by-pass condenser.
- One Electro. 500 fixed condenser.
- One Electro. 50000 grid condenser with leak mounting.
- One Electro. two to five Meg. grid-leak to suit tube.
- One Yaxley battery switch (pilot light).
- Three four-inch dials (vernier or plain).
- Nine binding posts.
- One 4-Ampere (Daven ballast or No. 112 Amperite and mounting).
- Twenty-five feet bus bar.
- One 44-volt C battery.
- Solder-lugs and mounting screws.

The panel should of course be drilled first and the condensers, rheostats, jacks and switch should be mounted. The sockets, transformers and Aero coils should be mounted on the baseboard and the two units connected together with the panel brackets. The filament wiring should be next completed, first all plus A leads, and then all minus A leads. The filament circuit then may be tested by connecting the A battery and inserting five 201A tubes, the detector and two RF being controlled with the two rheostats and the audio fixed by the Amperite.

All the B battery and audio leads, also C battery, may then be wired, keeping them well bunched and cabled wherever possible. If bare bus-bar is used of course cabling cannot be done, but either type of wire may be used. The RF leads, that is, grid leads in the radio and detector circuits and their connection between coil, condenser and tube socket are the most important of all, and care should be taken to keep these leads short and well separated from others. This should complete the wiring and the receiver may be connected to batteries, speaker, antenna and ground, as indicated, and is ready for operation.

Operating the Aero-Dyne is extremely simple, but familiarity with a few of its advantageous features is desirable for the maximum of results. The three dials are, of course, tuned to approximately the same settings as in any receiver of this type.



The Top View Shows the Subpanel Layout of Parts. Directly Below is the Front Panel View. The Circuit of This Set is Also Shown and the Control of Regeneration May Be Easily Traced Through the Plate Leads of the First Two Tubes.

The variable high resistance is an adjustment which allows volume control on local stations and sensitivity on distance. In order to obtain the maximum of volume from a weak station this control should be kept just under the oscillating point for each wavelength, thereby taking the utmost advantage from the regenerative action within the R. F. stages. The control is not critical except in extreme cases, and can quickly be understood.

The detector and R. F. filaments are not critical and may usually be kept from three-quarters to full on, depending upon the condition of the battery. The variable antenna coil is a distinct advantage under conditions of extreme local interference as it allows a very weak coupling when desired, which by retuning and careful adjustment of the plate resistor, brings back the distant station without interference from the local. This also compensates for the size of the antenna, a large antenna necessitating loose coupling, and a small, the reverse.

Longer wave stations will be received with most volume when tight coupling is used, shorter waves the reverse, although the adjustment is not critical and under no conditions should it be used as a tuning control. It is just another detail which is intended to make the Aero-Dyne a superior receiver, just as the choke of the radiator thermostat increases the utility of the automobile.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WACB, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
4 p. m.—Happy Stanley and Bert Nickerson.
4:30 p. m.—Shepherd Colonial News flashes.
4:45 p. m.—Visiting your neighborhood.
5:15 p. m.—The day in finance.
5:30 p. m.—Kiddies' Klub.
6:00 p. m.—Dinner dance.
6:30 p. m.—Lido Venice orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—House-keeper.
7:30 p. m.—News flashes.
7:45 p. m.—Weather.
8:00 p. m.—Program from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
8:15 p. m.—From Boston Chamber of Commerce, organ recital by Louis Weller.
8:30 p. m.—Miss Connelley.
8:45 p. m.—Concert orchestra, direction, William F. Dodge.

Thursday Morning

7:45 a. m.—Morning watch, by Boston Y. M. C. A., the Rev. Harvey Moore.
8:00 a. m.—First Baptist Church, 100 Anne Bradford's half-hour for home-makers.
8:15 a. m.—Frieda Finger, pianist.
8:30 a. m.—Your Helpers.
8:45 a. m.—Shopping service.
9:00 a. m.—News.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (525 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Hotel Lenox ensemble.
6:30 p. m.—Musical Mirth Makers.
7:00 p. m.—Radio Nature League, under direction of Thornton W. Burgess.
7:30 p. m.—Musical program.
7:45 p. m.—Eileen Hancock, trumpet.
8:00 p. m.—Katherine Buchanan, soprano.
8:15 p. m.—Leach, violinist.
8:30 p. m.—Ensemble from New York.
8:45 p. m.—Weather and missing persons.

WTAQ, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)

8 p. m.—Bancroft orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Courtney program.
9 p. m.—News.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (565 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Theater program.
8:00 p. m.—Musical program.
8:30 p. m.—News.
8:45 p. m.—Joint radio-casting.
9:00 p. m.—Moment Musical comedy.
9:15 p. m.—United States Army Band.
9:30 p. m.—Saxophone octet.
9:45 p. m.—Comedy duo.
10:00 p. m.—Red Hussar.
10:15 p. m.—The WEAF Light Opera Company.
10:30 p. m.—New York City (555 Meters)
8 p. m.—Impassioned Imps.
8:30 p. m.—Watch-

makers, 9—Ensemble, 10:30—Astor orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (525 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program.
8:30 p. m.—Dance program from New York.
9:00 p. m.—News.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (585 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—United States Army Band.
8:00 p. m.—Public Auditorium program.
8:30 p. m.—Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (560 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert chorus.
8:30 p. m.—Ensemble.
9:00 p. m.—R. V. Trio.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Saxophone octet from WEAF.
8:45 p. m.—"Troubadours" from WEAF.
9:00 p. m.—Moment Musical.
9:15 p. m.—From WEAF.
9:30 p. m.—WEAF Light Opera Company.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (595 Meters)

8 p. m.—Arcadia concert orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Theater program.
9:00 p. m.—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert by the United States Army Band.
8:00 p. m.—Saxophone octet.
8:15 p. m.—"Troubadours".
8:30 p. m.—Comedy duo from New York.

WGBS, Clearwater, Fla. (565 Meters)

8 p. m.—Municipal Band.
8:30 p. m.—Open house program.
9:00 p. m.—Dance music.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p. m.—New York program.
8:30 p. m.—Concert program.
9:00 p. m.—Dance program.
9:30 p. m.—Woodwind Trio.
10:00 p. m.—Dance program.
10:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
11:00 p. m.—Dance program.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (525 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Paul Christensen's orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—Popular song period.
8:15 p. m.—Mixed quartet.
8:30 p. m.—Who quartet, alternating with Philbrick's Younger orchestra.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (517 Meters)

8 p. m.—Stage program; organ; orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Dance and studio program.

WBMM, Chicago, Ill. (525 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Billy" Spears, international travel music.
8:30 p. m.—Radio Specialty Club with Coon-Sanders orchestra.

WBBB, Chicago, Ill. (550 Meters)

7 p. m.—Miscellaneous vocal and instrumental program.
8:30 p. m.—Popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (545 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical Club program.
8:30 p. m.—Intermission.
9:00 p. m.—Dance program; singers.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

7 p. m.—Feature program.
8:00 p. m.—The Pink of Programs.
8:30 p. m.—Johanna Grosse, organ.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (565 Meters)

8 p. m.—Kansas City Little Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Program from New York.
9:00 p. m.—Program from WDAF's plantation studio.

KNOX, St. Louis, Mo. (580 Meters)

8 p. m.—American Legion program.
8:30 p. m.—Civic organization program.
9:00 p. m.—Dance program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (525 Meters)

8 p. m.—Schlesinger's Colorado orchestra.
8:15 p. m.—Novelty studio program.

FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 6

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (545 Meters)

8 p. m.—Courtney music program.
8:30 p. m.—10:30—New York program.

WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (525 Meters)

8 p. m.—String ensemble.
8:30 p. m.—Belle-chance.

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Distinctive in Quality and Design
Fair dealing has won us the
Confidence of four generations
of satisfied patrons.

46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA HEARS TALK OF SECESSION FROM FEDERATION

Long Distance From Capital Said to Bring Handicaps—Federal Aid Is Urged—Railways Are Opening Large Areas to New Development

PERTH, W. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—Record wheat and wool yields, new railways to open up the enormous areas, agricultural and pastoral production rapidly advancing and a new system of aerial communication, are some of the outstanding evidences of progress that have brought Western Australia into prominence. Yet with all this material proof of prosperity there is still talk of secession from the Australian group of federated states. Many people of Western Australia, including some of the most influential men in the land, insist that the State is not being treated fairly as a member of the Union. Her great distance from the capital center is a serious handicap. Traveling in the transcontinental express, the journey from Melbourne occupies more than four days. When the federal center is shifted to Canberra another day will be added.

Vast Open Country

The distance is accentuated by the vast stretches of undeveloped country between Port Augusta, in South Australia, and Perth, the capital of Western Australia. Then, with a limited population, there is an enormous bulk of territory, including the far-away northwestern province which is held by only a handful of people. In view of all these handicaps, it has been urged by successive governments that the federal authorities ought to assist in development by substantial financial grants, and make favorable fiscal arrangements to minimize the disadvantages of isolation. A Disabilities Commission, appointed by the Commonwealth Minister has sat, and taken evidence, but the recommendations of that body have not been acted upon.

While the recently-organized Secession League is receiving much support, it is not likely to succeed. The Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, and also the Attorney-General, Mr. Latham, have warned the organizers of this movement that it would be a fatal step for Western Australia to take, even if it were possible under the Constitution. Officials of the Secession League, however, are urging that the people should be granted a referendum on the question of secession from the Union.

The present objective of the secession movement is to have a referendum on the issue at the general parliamentary election in 1927, and then to petition the Imperial Parliament for an alteration of the Constitution so that Western Australia might detach itself from the Union.

Increased Farm Yields

The value of agricultural production in Western Australia last season was \$19,000,000, equal to 64 per cent of the total production of the State. This year the State is likely to reap the record harvest of 30,000,000 bushels. The area planted is 2,778,818 acres, an increase of more than 800,000 acres compared with the previous season. There are nearly half a million additional acres under wheat. Last year wheat was exported to the value of \$4,186,714. The latest wool clip is 49,689,088 pounds.

Cotton growing is now being undertaken more extensively and tropical products are being grown in the northwestern province.

NEW YORK (Special)—Helen Johnson Keyes, editor of the Woman's and Household Pages of The Christian Science Monitor is giving a series of talks over WGBS, New York, every Friday afternoon at 3:20 p. m. Mrs. Keyes is taking as her subject "Women and the World," and discusses the opportunities for women in every field of endeavor, education, the arts, and the industries.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday was the following:

James M. Woods, Detroit, Mich.

YOU CAN ALWAYS DO BETTER AT

SCHWARTZ BROS.

The First Dept. Store in Atlantic City

1619-1621 ATLANTIC AVENUE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

January Clearance Sales all over the store. Drastic Reductions in every department. The Savings are Incalculable.

Newark's Favorite Flower Shop

Washington Florist

569 Broad St. Phone Mitchell 0621-2-3

Flowers sent by telegraph to all cities.

Cable Address "Washington Florist, Newark, N. J."

Friendliness

—is the outward reflection of an inward feeling.

The sincere desire to be helpful and to make you feel at home shows in the countenance.

The face of this fine new store wears the expression of friendliness all the time.

Kresge Department Store

Formerly L. S. Plaut & Co.

Newark, N. J.

RADIO BRINGS HAITI CLOSER TO AMERICA

Classics, Not Jazz, Compose Port-au-Prince Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Haitian radio programs are bringing that island republic of the Caribbean closer to the outside world. Station HKK, in Port-au-Prince, is being heard in the United States as far west as Colorado and as far east as Connecticut. Reception also is said to be good in Porto Rico, Venezuela, and, of course, the Dominican Republic. "Music included in the programs is usually of French origin," the announcement from the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation said. "Classical music is most popular. Jazz is practically unknown in Haiti and hardly ever forms a part of the program."

"Educational features comprise lectures on agriculture, hygiene, sanitation, civics and public improvements such as roads, wharves, telephones and public buildings. Interest in foreign radio reception, especially from the United States, is great."

CAMP DEVENS FUND SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—An appropriation of \$600,000 for constructing barracks at Camp Devens, Mass., was sought in a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Rogers, Republican, Massachusetts.

INSURANCE

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THE BEST ONLY

Imperturbable Palmerston

Palmerston, by Philip Guedalla. London: Ernest Benn, Inc. net.

THESE FIVE VOLUMES of Mr. Guedalla's letters, as "the foundation of our knowledge of Palmerston." Since then, but for a book by Mr. Kingsley Martin, "The Triumph of Lord Palmerston," which records only one phase in his career, little has been written and it may be concluded, little read on this subject: Lord Palmerston has indeed lain buried under that huge mausoleum of five volumes, and the world has thought of him vaguely as the man who was on Russia, befriended Italy, and quarreled intermittently with his sovereign.

The fact is that Palmerston, though he was more and longer before the public eye than any British statesman has ever been—he was almost continually a minister of foreign affairs from the age of 25 to close on his eighty-first birthday—knew no fame of wonder, of fiction or of fact, as the Napoleon, Marlborough, or Disraeli. Victor Hugo said of him that he belonged a little to history but much to romance. He himself, however, was an unromantic figure, jaunty, self-possessed, eminently self-satisfied—a little bit we strongly suspect him of having been somewhat of a prig—though a sense of humor battling with a grave preoccupation to efficiency may have offset it.

Perhaps, however, there is something akin to romance in the picture of a serious and diligent young man who at 25 declined the chancellorship of the exchequer and a seat in the Cabinet, with becoming modesty, to become Secretary for War at the height of England's conflict with the great Napoleon. Thus, as Mr. Guedalla picturesquely describes it, while the Emperor of the French "dictated inexhaustibly to the ranged obedience of France, . . . 300 miles away Lord Palmerston, fresh from Cambridge, touched a civilian hat to the mounted sentries in Whitehall and climbed a dark staircase to plumb the mysteries of the War Department." He remained there for 19 years.

Mr. Guedalla's Method
If anything would make a romance of Lord Palmerston's career, it would be Mr. Guedalla's method of relating it. That he should have so much in so moderate a sized volume, is the more amazing in that he is continually wandering off into other parts of the globe, filling his stage with all manner of allusions. The method is certainly one to display the astonishing erudition of the writer, but it tends to create at times, a sense of confusion and overcrowding, not unlike our experience when embarking upon a gigantic jigsaw puzzle which, while it exacts from us the fitting together of the principal themes, invites us in the number of others, not immediately connective.

Thus, for instance, do we celebrate Lord Palmerston's entrance to the Foreign Office, where he was to remain for many long years, to the exasperation of the Queen and her Albert: "A king still reigned in France, although in his tricolored, his National Guard, and his shrill challenge to the unnatural frontiers of 1815 he seemed almost to apologize for not being a republic. There was an odd fuder of insurrection on the streets of Brussels, where a Belgian crowd streamed out of a theater in a sudden fever of nationalism and showed to the startled Dutch plenipotentiary, Belgium's first and only emperor, a young man in a blue coat, who was seen in Europe since they were clenching at Alva. In Italy the white coats still had the peace, the peremptory and slightly guttural peace of Metternich. Big Crotti saluted stiffly in the Milanese sunshine. Uhlans gave German passwords in the deep shade of Lombard gateways; and the crash of Austrian bands disturbed Italian echoes. But something was stirring in Modena: an aquiline young man really nothing like his uncle, but he had a charming mother) rode about Rome. . . . and so on.

Authoritative Detail
Most excellent use, combined with his own ubiquitous knowledge, has the writer made of the Broadlands archives, lavishly thrown open to him by Right Hon. William Ashley. It was at Broadlands as a child, as a young man, and later with his Em, who when she was Lady Cowper, Palmerston had waited for so patiently, and to whose devotion and ability as his wife he owed no small measure of his success, that the British statesman spent much of his time. Added to this mine of information, Mr. Guedalla has been given the entire to the Lansdowne and Clarendon correspondences.

The Last of the Whalers

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THE IMPRESSIVE size and appearance of this volume proclaim that it is no ordinary tribute to the Yankee whaler. Its price—seemingly high, but moderate enough when we find that well over half its 380 broad pages are devoted to excellent reproductions of the author's paintings and sketches—indicates that the publisher and printer have, for some reason, made special efforts to turn out a work of unusual distinction.

The reason for this combined effort, as we soon gather, may be summed up as follows: For 200 years the little coast and inland towns around Cape Cod have gloried in the heroic meter of blubber hunting. They have long held—and probably with reason—that no other seamen in the world knew so much of the whale and the art of whaling. And such skill in his capture, as the sturdy Nantucketers and Cape Codders—at any rate since the days of 1790, when Lachabod Paddock settled in Nantucket and put the industry on its feet. Without any help from the outside world the fishing villages of the Massachusetts coast had raised a great national industry—and the most daring of industries at that.

Market Gone
But at last those 200 years of history have come to a close. Whaling has no market; blubber oil has been driven out by petroleum products, except where the railway lantern still remains a faithful burner of that steady fuel. The last whaler to sail out from New Bedford was the bark Wanderer that ran on the rocks at Cuttyhunk in August, 1924; the last whaler to return home was the schooner Margaret, which put in a few months after that date; the last whaler to be seen moored to the New Bedford wharf was the Charles W. Morgan. And when, a few months later still, this relic was towed away to enjoy a well-earned retirement on dry land at Round Hills, not a single vessel was left of a fleet that even in the early nineties numbered 50 ships.

Who have never put to sea to hunt the whale can never know the searching of heart among the mariners that still linger around the Cape as the great whales are taken to which they have been raised for generations vanished from the earth. We may have no regrets that it has vanished. But we cannot begrudge our admiration for the heroes who valiantly plied their trade, and the skill against the powerful bulk of the largest animal in the world, nor our sympathy for the remaining seamen who have seen the glory of the whaling towns depart. And we are heartily glad to see the book which considered it a matter of urgency that there should be found a historian to take in hand, more or less formally, the literary winding-up of the industry before the methods, habits, and experience of the whalers should have finally passed from living memory.

Interesting Collection
Yankee whaling, as we know, has produced one literary light of first magnitude—Herman Melville—and otherwise, apart from smaller and less reliable luminaries, mainly of the fictional order, has left its records in the hands of painstaking, though not very literary, chroniclers of the type of Scoresby, who wrote in 1820, and Starbuck, who flourished about 50 years ago. But if a complete and up-to-date compilation of whaling terms, methods and other data was to be effected, it must include much that neither the author of "Typee" nor any less literary burrower into ships' logs has set forth. And fortunately Mr. Ashley was at hand for the purpose—a Cape Codder of considerable literary ability who knows the industry in every detail, and who spent some years at New Bedford wharf painting every whaler he could get eyes on.

Selected by the Authors
In "Trumps" the method of selection is entirely different in that the authors have made their own choice. The authors were invited by the community workers to select from their published work a story by which they would be willing to be represented and to donate the royalties to the work of the organization. Within certain limitations it may be regarded as a book made up of what the authors consider their "best stories." This is the third volume of the sort to appear, its predecessors having been "Acen" and "More Acen."

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Mr. O'Brien disclaims all personal preferences or prejudices in making his selections. Several stories which he dislikes personally are on his "Rolls of Honor." That would seem to be borne out by the fact that though Mr. O'Brien has the reputation of liking gloomy stories there are not many such in this year's collection. Some of them are really gay in spots, and quite as likely to describe the experiences of persons whom the average reader knows as those of the newcomer of the East Side, New York, which has always interested Mr. O'Brien.

The Current Short Story

The Best Short Stories of 1926, edited by Edward J. O'Brien. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

THE BEST SHORT STORIES OF 1926, edited by Edward J. O'Brien, New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50. This is a collection of short stories, compiled by the Community Workers, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.50.

DOUBTLESS the first test a short story has to pass before it can be admitted to an anthology is its ability to stand up under a second reading. Of course, no one except Edward J. O'Brien or persons of similar duties ever has read, beforehand, all the stories that have gone into his collection; but probably everyone who reads it all has read some of them when they first came out in magazines, and each of them has been read by someone. Are we glad to read them again? Yes, then the collection is a success. Not then they were not worth making. That is the test from the standpoint of the general public about to buy a new book. It is a test each reader has to apply for himself.

Mr. O'Brien's own tests go further; they endeavor to define what makes a story entitled to a second reading. As he expresses it, in language grown familiar to those who have followed his American collections for the last 12 years, "I have sought to select the stories which have rendered life imaginatively in organic substance and artistic form."

The 20 stories chosen by Mr. O'Brien for his "Best Short Stories of 1926," which is wholly American, and the 22 included in his "Best of British Short Stories of 1926" are those which in his opinion "unite genuine substance and artistic form in a closely woven pattern with such sincerity that they are worthy of being reprinted."

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What Mr. O'Brien has to say about the greater simplicity and directness of the short story is hardly evidenced by the majority of those in the British collection. In the main, they are

more subtle and self-conscious. On the other hand, they more often convey a sense of continuing existence, of a future with which the imagination of the reader can play. In several instances, as in Aldous Huxley's "The End of the Road," there is an air of having caught and preserved a moment in the careers of the characters, significant to one of them at least, but just a moment. That, too, seems a mark of sophistication. Mr. O'Brien, to the contrary, notwithstanding. Naïve listeners always insist upon knowing how the tale comes out.

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American Verse, 1926

The Best Poems of 1926, edited by L. A. S. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.00.

A LOT of fine poetry is being written in English today; the 1926 edition of this anthology proves this. The editor has been able to find an entire volume and still keep away from mediocrity. The range of subject and of viewpoint is remarkably large, considering the collection is the choice of a single editor. The poems seem to have been included purely because of merit in every case; thus we happily avoid that suspicion, aroused by some anthologies, that occasionally an author's influence has caused admittance of poor material. This book is vastly richer than any single author's volume, and may serve to indicate to a reader what poets he would like to read more fully. One cannot recommend "The Best Poems of 1926" more strongly than by saying that the book justifies its title.

Let one take a dozen best novels of the year; how very little, as compared to this volume of poetry, will they tell him of human life, truly, dramatically, with lasting impression, with constructive idealism! Poetry is fast becoming a national institution, and this anthology is doing no minor part in furthering that end. The following selections are short and good; the long and good ones the reader may discover for himself:

MOUNTAIN WATER
By Sarah Teasdale
You have taken a drink from a wild fountain
Early in the year;
There is nowhere to go from the top
Of this mountain.
But down, my dear;
And the springs that flow on the floor
Will never seem fresh or clear
For thinking of the glitter of the mountain
Tails were there.

TAPESTRY
By Leslie Nelson Jennings
The night is paved with purple. Winds
Have torn
The arras of the sunset and laid bare
A waste of wintry earth. A constellated hor.
And the recurrent moon's up-titled hor.
From windows of desire and guard
Doors.
That open in this fortalice of dust
We hear the sound of constant water
Thrust
Back from the ramparts of remotest
shores.
Like statues frozen in a niche we stand
Hearing the surf that beats through ebb
less time
On seacones even the sails of Argi:
Here are all houses ever built on sand
Faded beacon and mirage, and bells the
chime.
Calling Ulysses, bound against the mast
Of some forgotten ship.

One might honorably mention
dozens of other poems. There are
Kenneth Slatkoff's "Portrait of
the Artist"; and Arthur Waley's Chinese
translation, "Clouds by Night";
Leonora Speyer's, "Indiana"; "Horse-
Addictus Nature," by Rolfe Humphreys.
There are inclusions which the
wise editor gives place, but
which scarcely please the discriminating
reader's taste; such as "Po-
tentiality" by Robert Oppenheim, and
"Brother," by Virginia Lyster. The
stall. But there is hardly a poem in
the collection which will not stand
a number of readings.

One hopes that so able an editor
will continue to publish annual
such anthologies. There is not an
over-quantity of poetry in a relief.
This book is big enough and
good enough to suit anyone who
seeks a volume of the best current
poetry.

Books Received
Inclusion of a book in this list
does not necessarily indicate that it
has the endorsement of The Christian
Science Monitor.
The Adventures of Mr. Joseph P.
Crest by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston:
Little, Brown & Co. \$1.
The Hidden Kingdom, by Francis
Beeding. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
\$1.
Cities of Silence, by Edward Hutton.
Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.50.
Glory, by Leonie Aminoff. New
York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.
Once a Clown, by Virginia Lyster.
Reminiscences of DeWolf Hopper,
written in collaboration with Wesley
William Stoll. Boston: Little, Brown &
Co. \$2.
The Silent Zone, by Annie Charlotte
Dalton. Published by the author.
Nelson, the Man, by A. Corbett
Smith. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
\$2.50.
Omar Khayyam the Poet, by T. H.
Weir. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
\$1.50.
The Third British Empire, by Alfred
Zimmerman. New York: Oxford
University Press, American Branch, 12.
Lullaby, by E. Phillips Oppenheim.
New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.
Poverty and Dependency, by John
Lewis Gillin. New York: The Century
Company.
The Dictionary of Canadian Biography,
compiled by W. Stewart Wallace.
Toronto: The Macmillan Company.
Constellation, by E. S. S. R. Little
Red Library, New York: Little, Brown
& N. Yekovsky. Chicago: Daily
Worker Publishing Company, 10c.
Random Rhymes, by Elizabeth and
Greenville Kiehn. New York: Funk &
Wagnalls Company.
Historical Sketch of Bookbinding as
an Art, by Martin C. Dutton, Norwood,
Mass.: The Holliston Mills Co.
Nineteen Modern Essays, by John
Galsworthy and others. New York:
Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

American Verse, 1926

The Best Poems of 1926, edited by L. A. S. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.00.

A LOT of fine poetry is being written in English today; the 1926 edition of this anthology proves this. The editor has been able to find an entire volume and still keep away from mediocrity. The range of subject and of viewpoint is remarkably large, considering the collection is the choice of a single editor. The poems seem to have been included purely because of merit in every case; thus we happily avoid that suspicion, aroused by some anthologies, that occasionally an author's influence has caused admittance of poor material. This book is vastly richer than any single author's volume, and may serve to indicate to a reader what poets he would like to read more fully. One cannot recommend "The Best Poems of 1926" more strongly than by saying that the book justifies its title.

Let one take a dozen best novels of the year; how very little, as compared to this volume of poetry, will they tell him of human life, truly, dramatically, with lasting impression, with constructive idealism! Poetry is fast becoming a national institution, and this anthology is doing no minor part in furthering that end. The following selections are short and good; the long and good ones the reader may discover for himself:

MOUNTAIN WATER
By Sarah Teasdale
You have taken a drink from a wild fountain
Early in the year;
There is nowhere to go from the top
Of this mountain.
But down, my dear;
And the springs that flow on the floor
Will never seem fresh or clear
For thinking of the glitter of the mountain
Tails were there.

TAPESTRY
By Leslie Nelson Jennings
The night is paved with purple. Winds
Have torn
The arras of the sunset and laid bare
A waste of wintry earth. A constellated hor.
And the recurrent moon's up-titled hor.
From windows of desire and guard
Doors.
That open in this fortalice of dust
We hear the sound of constant water
Thrust
Back from the ramparts of remotest
shores.
Like statues frozen in a niche we stand
Hearing the surf that beats through ebb
less time
On seacones even the sails of Argi:
Here are all houses ever built on sand
Faded beacon and mirage, and bells the
chime.
Calling Ulysses, bound against the mast
Of some forgotten ship.

One might honorably mention
dozens of other poems. There are
Kenneth Slatkoff's "Portrait of
the Artist"; and Arthur Waley's Chinese
translation, "Clouds by Night";
Leonora Speyer's, "Indiana"; "Horse-
Addictus Nature," by Rolfe Humphreys.
There are inclusions which the
wise editor gives place, but
which scarcely please the discriminating
reader's taste; such as "Po-
tentiality" by Robert Oppenheim, and
"Brother," by Virginia Lyster. The
stall. But there is hardly a poem in
the collection which will not stand
a number of readings.

One hopes that so able an editor
will continue to publish annual
such anthologies. There is not an
over-quantity of poetry in a relief.
This book is big enough and
good enough to suit anyone who
seeks a volume of the best current
poetry.

Books Received
Inclusion of a book in this list
does not necessarily indicate that it
has the endorsement of The Christian
Science Monitor.
The Adventures of Mr. Joseph P.
Crest by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston:
Little, Brown & Co. \$1.
The Hidden Kingdom, by Francis
Beeding. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
\$1.
Cities of Silence, by Edward Hutton.
Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.50.
Glory, by Leonie Aminoff. New
York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.
Once a Clown, by Virginia Lyster.
Reminiscences of DeWolf Hopper,
written in collaboration with Wesley
William Stoll. Boston: Little, Brown &
Co. \$2.
The Silent Zone, by Annie Charlotte
Dalton. Published by the author.
Nelson, the Man, by A. Corbett
Smith. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
\$2.50.
Omar Khayyam the Poet, by T. H.
Weir. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
\$1.50.
The Third British Empire, by Alfred
Zimmerman. New York: Oxford
University Press, American Branch, 12.
Lullaby, by E. Phillips Oppenheim.
New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.
Poverty and Dependency, by John
Lewis Gillin. New York: The Century
Company.
The Dictionary of Canadian Biography,
compiled by W. Stewart Wallace.
Toronto: The Macmillan Company.
Constellation, by E. S. S. R. Little
Red Library, New York: Little, Brown
& N. Yekovsky. Chicago: Daily
Worker Publishing Company, 10c.
Random Rhymes, by Elizabeth and
Greenville Kiehn. New York: Funk &
Wagnalls Company.
Historical Sketch of Bookbinding as
an Art, by Martin C. Dutton, Norwood,
Mass.: The Holliston Mills Co.
Nineteen Modern Essays, by John
Galsworthy and others. New York:
Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. O'Brien disclaims all personal preferences or prejudices in making his selections. Several stories which he dislikes personally are on his "Rolls of Honor." That would seem to be borne out by the fact that though Mr. O'Brien has the reputation of liking gloomy stories there are not many such in this year's collection. Some of them are really gay in spots, and quite as likely to describe the experiences of persons whom the average reader knows as those of the newcomer of the East Side, New York, which has always interested Mr. O'Brien.

"Old Enchantments"

Some Great English Novels: Studies in the Art of Fiction, by Orrio Williams. London and New York: Macmillan, \$2.00.

IT IS always easier to enjoy reading a book which its author has enjoyed writing. Orrio Williams has obviously enjoyed writing this one. He displays, as a critic, a great deal of gusto which he finds to be the supreme virtue of Dickens as a novelist. He at one time intended to call his book "Old Enchantments," and it would have been a very appropriate title. It might be argued that he has deliberately facilitated his own enjoyment. In dealing with a writer's complete output a critic has nearly always to take into consideration a certain amount which does not specially appeal to him. Mr. Williams, by limiting his attention to single books, has been able to choose those which he has most wholeheartedly liked. He justifies his action on general grounds, though his personal achievement, the writing of a delightful book, is sufficient justification.

The general criticism of individual authors' works as a whole, throughout all but the latest stages of our literature, is abundant; historical developments have been adequately worked out; but little space or attention is devoted to the appreciation of single works, and that is a real business of criticism.

So Mr. Williams has taken this "real business" in hand, and done it really well. Moreover, while concentrating on the particular, he has illuminated the general. To read his essay on "The Egoist," for example, is to acquire new ideas not only of that book but on the art of fiction, at large and the whole art of fiction.

One Novel Each
Apart from two supplementary chapters, differently planned, on William De Morgan and the Irish stories of Edith Somerville and Martin Ross, both of them admirable studies, Mr. Williams has analyzed one novel by each of eight famous English novelists. He does not claim that these are the best of their respective authors, or even that he likes them best. On the contrary, in his chapter on "Tom Jones" he gives reasons for placing it in certain special respect below "Joseph Andrews," "Fanny Hill," and "Amelia"; while in devoting his attention to "Martha Clarendon," "Pendennis," "Emma," and "Adam Bede," he implies no respect. "The Copperfield," "David Copperfield," "Pride and Prejudice," or "The Mill on the Floss." But they are all books which he knows intimately and loves well, though always "this side idolatry." For Mr. Williams is a critic as well as an enthusiast, as apt to spot weak places as to appreciate excellences.

The best of a great novel is that, while reading it, one should live in it as an actual world, to the temporary exclusion of one's own world. All the books of which Mr. Williams has written—De Morgan's "Roxana," and Butler's "The Way of All Flesh"—make up the eight-fulfill this test. Mr. Williams has ser-

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Mr. O'Brien disclaims all personal preferences or prejudices in making his selections. Several stories which he dislikes personally are on his "Rolls of Honor." That would seem to be borne out by the fact that though Mr. O'Brien has the reputation of liking gloomy stories there are not many such in this year's collection. Some of them are really gay in spots, and quite as likely to describe the experiences of persons whom the average reader knows as those of the newcomer of the East Side, New York, which has always interested Mr. O'Brien.

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Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:3
40 War Br Pl 6 1/4s	23.105	105 1/4	105 1/4

By the Associated Press			
INDUSTRIALS			
(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:30
120 Ala Gt So Ry pt 324	126	126	126
117 1/2 Ala Pow pt.....	109 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2
3 Aluminum Am.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
2 Am Cyan B.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
*96 Am Gas & Ed.....	7 1/2	68	71 1/2
*75 Am Lt & Trac.....	230	230	230
160 do pf.....	114	114	114
110 Am Pow & Lt pf 98	98	98	98

119	Am Roll Mills.....	45%	45%	48%
120	Am Super B.....	28%	28%	28%
121	Asso Gas & Oil.....	35%	35%	35%
122	Bank of Ont.....	91	91	91
123	Borden.....	101%	101%	101%
124	Can. Lumber.....	20	20	20
125	Can Lea A w I.....	20	20	20
126	Can. Pipe.....	18%	18%	18%
127	Cent Wealth Pow.....	43%	43%	43%
128	Cons & H.....	1%	1%	1%
129	Can G&E Rts.....	1%	1%	1%
130	Cons Loun Crp.....	23%	23%	23%
131	Cons Pub.....	170%	170%	170%
132	Curtis Pub 7% p.t.114	114	114	114
133	De Forest vte.....	19	19	19
134	De Forest Dis.....	19	19	19
135	Durant Mot.....	37	37	37
136	Edison & Sh.....	71%	71%	71%
137	Elec Int.....	76	76	76
138	Entley Wel A.....	48%	48%	48%
139	Exch & S.....	3%	3%	3%
140	Fagel Mot.....	3%	3%	3%
141	Fairfax Sugar.....	437	437	437
142	Fox Mot Canad.....	417	417	417
143	Fox Theatre A.....	23%	23%	23%
144	Gen Bk.....	61%	61%	61%
145	Gen Bak B.....	40%	40%	40%
146	Gen Bk C.....	94%	94%	94%
147	Gillette Saz Raz.....	94%	94%	94%
148	Gold & Fed.....	27%	27%	27%
149	Globe Adol.....	27%	27%	27%

5	Gay's Tire & Rubb.	30%	30%	30%
6	Hayden C. Co.	1%	1%	1%
7	H. J. Lander & Son.	27	27	27
8	Ind Ray A.	4%	4%	4%
9	Ins Co No Am.	54	54	54
10	Int Concrete Ind.	4	4	4
11	Int Utilitie	28	28	28
1250	J. Leona Manville	212	212	212
13	Lehigh PS n.	15%	15%	15%
4	Mad St G ctf.	17%	17%	17%
15	Mramon Mot.	52%	52%	52%
1	McCall Cos	53%	53%	53%
2	McCord Rad B.	20	20	20
1	Moore Dr Forg.	60	60	60
5	Nat El Pow A.	24%	24%	24%
2	Nat Leather	101%	101%	101%
150	Nat Prod S. L.	101%	101%	101%
	Pub S A. ps.	20	20	20

10	Nat Pub R.	14%	14%	14%
2	Nat Sug Ref.	130%	130%	130%
150	Neisner Bros	37%	37%	37%
120	N J Zinc	191	191	191
1	NY Mdse	27	27	27
6	Northeast Pow	16%	16%	16%
2	Nor States P. A.	110%	110%	110%
1	Oil Boiler	12%	12%	12%
1	Penn Ohio Ed w	11%	11%	11%
1	Penn Ohio Sec	10	10	10
140	Penn Wat & Pow.	178	178	178
5	Pick Barth vtc.	13	13	13
1	Pillabury Flour	55	55	55
5	Pitts Lake E Ry.	174%	174%	174%
140	Proctor & Gamble.	182	182	182
68	Rand Card Bureau	60	57%	59%
21	Ree Motor	21%	21%	21%

4	Rep Mtn Truck	22	22	22
2	Monroe Headl	22	22	22
4	Rickenbacker Mtn	1	1	1
130	Royal Bak Pow pf.101	101	101	101
1	1st Regis Paper	42	42	42
1	Selberling Rubber	24	24	24
14	Servel Del	84	84	84
42	Southeast Pow & Lt	84	84	84
1	1st pt B	63	63	63
2	2nd pt B	63	63	63
11	South Cal Ed B	24	24	24
1	So Gas & Pow A	22	22	22
130	SW Bell Tel pf.	115	115	115
2	Splitdorf Bethel	20	20	20

16	Trans Lux Dlx Pic	8	74	8
1	Truscon Steel.....	25%	25%	25%
110	Tubize A S B off.157	157	157	
1	Tung Sol Lamp A 18%	18%	18%	18%
1	United Biscuit A. 38%	38%	38%	38%
4	Unit Elec B.....	8	74	74
2	Valt Gas Pump new	83	83	83
1	Val L & P. 14%	14%	14%	14%
23	Victor Talk Mch.155%	153%	154	
18	Warner Bros Pic. 32%	32	32	
1	West Dairy Prd A 49	49	49	
1	White Saw Mch.....	18%	18%	18%

STANDARD OILS

16	Tanaka Lax Day Pic	70	70	70
16	Truckee Station	254	254	254
16	Truckee S. S. 1	127	127	127
16	Tung Sol Lamp A. 184	184	184	184
16	United Biscuit A. 584	584	584	584
16	United Biscuit B. 584	584	584	584
16	U. S. Gas Imp new 839	839	839	839
16	U. S. Gas Imp old 839	839	839	839
16	U. S. L. & F. 153	153	153	153
22	Victory L. Mch. 1537	1537	1537	1537
16	Warner Bros. Pic. 234	234	234	234
16	White Deer Pic. 49	49	49	49
16	White Sew Mch. 184	184	184	184
STANDARD OILS				
2	Anglo-Am Oil ... 197	197	197	197
2	Anglo-Am oil on v. 197	197	197	197
174	Standard Oil of Cal. 604	604	604	604
174	Standard Oil of Ind. 604	604	604	604
174	Galena Sign Oil 604	604	604	604
174	Standard Oil of N. Y. 604	604	604	604
23	Inn Oil Canada. 384	384	384	384
1	Indiana Pipe Line 61	61	61	61
1	Indiana Pipe Line 61	61	61	61
18	Pacific Oil & Gas 534	534	534	534
18	Pacific Oil & Gas 534	534	534	534
154	Pacific Pipe Line 153	153	153	153
154	Pacific Pipe Line 153	153	153	153
154	Pacific Pipe Line 153	153	153	153

48 Stan. Oil Indiana	69%	68	69%
1 do Nebraska	47%	47%	47%
130 do Ohio	348	347	348
1 Vacuum Oil	96%	96%	96%
MISCELLANEOUS OILS			
52 Am Maracaibo	7	6%	7
2 Beacon	20	20	20

135	Carlin Synd	27	28	284
18	Cities Serv new	504	504	504
1	Cities Serv pf	911	911	911
1	Cities Serv BB pf	824	824	824
169	Colombian Synd	3	24	24
12	Creole Synd	134	131	134
15	Crown Central	3	24	24
6	Gibson Oil	314	3	3
6	Gibson Oil	114	114	114

9 Gulf Oil-Corp Pa	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
3 Leonard Oil	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4
26 Magdalena Synd	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
2 Mex Panuco	2	2	2 1/2
29 Mountain Prod	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
120 Natl Fuel&Gas	200	200	200
24 Pandem Oil	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4
2 Panteco of Venez	12	11 1/2	11 1/2

1 Relter Foster.....	15	15	15
7 Salt-Creek Prod ..	31%	30%	31
2 Tidal Osage	21%	20%	21%
16 Tide Water As Oil	21%	21%	21%
2 Tide Water A O pf	93%	93%	93%
1 Venez Pet	6%	6%	6%
3 Y Oil&Gas new ..	6	6	6

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5	Cons Cop Mtn....	27 1/2	27 1/2
1	Cresson Gold	24 1/2	24 1/2
2	Eng Gold Mines..	5 1/2	5 1/2
190	Kay Cop	1 1/2	1 1/2
2	Mason Val Mines.	2 1/2	2 1/2
1	Newmount Mining	67 1/2	67 1/2
12	Nipissing Mines ..	8 1/2	8 1/2

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2 Eng Gold Mines....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
190 Kay Cop.....	5	5	1 1/2
2 Mason Val Mines....	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1 Newmont Mining.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
12 Nipissing Mines....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
6 Noranda Mines....	24	24	24
2 Peck High.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
* United Verde Ext....	24 1/2	24	24
4 Utah Apex Mining....	23	23	21 1/2
DOMESTIC BONDS			
(Sales in \$1000)			
10 All Pack Ss '39....	76	75	75 1/2
1 Aluminum Tr '33....	105 1/2	105	105 1/2

20 Am G&E 6 B	104	102%	102%
22 Am P&L 6	2016	101%	101%
8 Am Seat 6s	'36...	103	103
12 Am W Wks 6s	'75. 99%	99%	99%
1 Anac Cop 6s A	'29.101%	101%	101%
25 Appalac P 5s	'66. 95%	95%	95%
105 Asso G & E 6s	'55.104	102%	104
5 Beacon Oil 6s	'36...102%	102%	102%
1 Bell Tel Cnsl 6s	'55.101%	101%	101%

1 Ben Tel Can	58	58	101%	101%	101%
9 Brunner Tur	71	55	85%	85%	85%
8 CanNatRyE	73	35	111%	111%	111%
7 CarolinaP&L	58	58	100%	100	100%
28 Cities Ser	68	66	99	98%	99
21 Cons G B	58	55	102%	102%	102%
1 Con G B	68	49	108	108	108
2 Cons Pub	63	36	98%	98%	98%
1 Con Textile	88	41	90%	90%	90%

9	Cont Corp	6s	46...	98½	98	98
3	Congr MC	6½s	45.	95%	95½	95%
10	Cudahy P	5½s	37...	95	94½	95
3	Cudahy P	6s	46.	98	97½	98
5	Detroit C G	6s	47.	107	107	107
9	Duke Pri Pw	6s	66.	104½	104½	104½
1	El Refrig	6s	36...	96%	96%	96%
5	Fisk Rub	5½s	31...	97½	97½	97½

38	1 Fla P Llt	5s	54	93%	93%	93%
1	Gair Rob	7s	37	104%	104%	104%
1	Gal Sig	O 7s	30	91%	91%	91%
7	Gatneau Pw	5s	56	98%	94%	94%
3	do	6s	56	98%	98%	98%
11	Goodyr T&R	5s	28	97%	97%	97%
27	Gulf Oil	5s	37	100%	100%	100%
2	Hood Rub	5 1/2s	58	97%	97%	97%
10	Indecon O	6 1/2s	31	101%	101%	101%

10 Indefeat O 6s	41...98%	98%	98%
9 Ind Lime 6s	41...98%	98%	98%
45 Int Pap 6s	w1...98%	98%	98%
4 Inters NG saww	36.100%	100%	100%
5 Jeddo HighC	6s 41...102	102	102
5 Keys T Phil	5 1/2 55...90%	90%	90%
34 Leh P Sse	A2036...96%	96%	96%
2 Long Isl Lt	6s 45.102%	102%	102%
2 Manint Ltd	5 1/2 1...98	98	98

23 Mass	5 1/2%	46...	104	103%	104
20 Montreal	La P	5 1/2%	99%	99%	99%
21 Nat P & L	as	526	99%	99%	99%
1 Nev Con	C	5 1/2%	101%	101%	101%
25 NOT & Mex	S	5 1/2%	102%	102%	102%
9 N St P	cvt	5 1/2%	113	113	113
6 Ohio	Pow	5 1/2%	98	98	98
2 Okla	Nat Gas	5 1/2%	99%	99%	99%

2	Osw	Pow	6s/31	100	100	100	
11	Pan	Am	Pet	6s/40	99%	99%	99%
17	Penn	O	Ed	6s	50.11%	117%	113
7	Penn	P&L	5s	D63	99%	99%	99%
12	Phil	El	5s/4	73...	102	102%	103
5	Phil	Rap	Tr	6s	62.100	99%	100
2	Potomac	Ed	5s	54	97	97	97
6	Pub	Srv	NJ	5s/4	58.100%	100%	100%
4	Puce	Art	6s/4	1933.100%	103%	103%	103%

37 Serval	Cor	6s	31.73	71%	71%
55 SEP&L	6sw	2025	97%	96%	97
1 So Cal	Ed	5s	51.98	98	98
2 So Gas	6 1/2s	35.102	102	102	
3 St Oil	NY	6 1/2s	104%	104%	
5 St Oil	NY	4 1/2s	97%	97%	
13 Swift	Co	5s	99%	99%	
8 Transact	Oil	7s	97%	97%	

13 Unit Q Prod 8a	31	68	68
1 U S Rub 61a	27	100%	100%
1 U S Rub 61a	29	102	102
1 U S Rub 61a	34	102%	102%
1 U S Rub 61a	37	102%	102%
6 U S Smet 51a	25	102	102
5 Valvoline 7a	27	104%	104%
11 Web Rty 5a B 76	97%	97%	97%

19

A Good Year
To C

AN encourage
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IT proclaims
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MAY we see

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Seattle Municipal Light & Power

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EUREKA VACUUM PAYS DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Eureka Vacuum
Leaser Company declared an extra di-
vidend of 10 cents and a dividend of 15 per cent
on the common and the regular
quarterly cash dividend of \$1 on the com-
mon. Both cash dividends are payable
Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25. The

FIRESTONE CUTS TIRE PRICES
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has announced all passenger type tubes 8 per cent. It has also reduced the price on commercial tires as follows: six, seven and eight-inch heavy duty automotive and bus 10 per cent and nine and ten inch 15 per cent. Their balloon tires and tubes have been reduced 10 per cent in price.

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INTEREST GROWS IN SAVING GAME

Sportsmen and Conservationists Support Federal Refuge Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Support of the game refuge project, under the auspices of the United States Government, for which a bill has been pending in Congress, was unanimously pledged at the American Game Protective Association session here by official and unofficial agencies represented. Col-

"As a politician," he said, "I know the importance of political pressure to promote such a project," and he urged concerted action to bring relief.

The Canadian Commissioner also advocated additional national parks and told graphically what the work already accomplished in the Canadian Rockies was doing for the game.

George Palmer Putnam, head of the recent expedition to Greenland, presented the final and complete edition

photographers connected with the trip, with especially fine effects of wild life in the arctic. In fact, the use of the motion picture in promoting greater interest in wild life was a frequent topic of comment at the conference.

Jack Miner, of Canada, formerly a commercial hunter of fur-bearing animals, came all the way from near the Hudson Bay to attend, bringing some special pictures of bird sanctuaries in Ontario, while W. A. Smith, of Point Barrow, Alaska, was another

**HUDSON BAY ROUTE
STRONGLY FAVORED**

New Canadian Line Urged on New England

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—"New England should find the Hudson Bay route a channel by which to get into the markets of the western states and thereby partially, at least, solve the problem of high rail freight rates, which I understand now confronts her," said Rankin Leslie of Winnipeg, vice-president of the "On-to-the-Bay" Association, to The Christian Science Monitor's representative here. Mr. Leslie was visiting Halifax in the interests of the project which is

now being rapidly pushed to completion by the Canadian Government, namely the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and the opening up of a direct water-borne route from the prairies of the middle west of Canada to Europe.

In reply to the question asked by the Monitor's representative if the

advantages which he found would apply to Nova Scotia, would not also apply to New England in its efforts to enter the middle western states, Mr. Leslie said that New England in that regard stood in exactly the same position as Nova Scotia, and stated that behind the movement to have the Hudson Bay railway com-

terminal point, and the route through the Hudson straits into the Atlantic opened up, strong encouragement and offers of assistance came from eight of the principal

"How many weeks do you think you can navigate the Hudson Bay route?" To which Mr. Leslie said, "We shall be able to ship for four or six months without navigation aids, but given the most modern aids to navigation, it will be quite possible for navigation of the straits."

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PENNSYLVANIA

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Those who have known something of the service rendered to the people of the world by Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills, and of his sincere consecration to the effort to equip others for a similar service, will regard his magnificent endowment to the Babson Institute as in keeping with his past generous sacrifices to the cause which he has espoused. At the end of the year just passed he announced the setting aside of the sum of \$1,200,000, to be increased by the addition of \$60,000 annually during his lifetime, the income from which, eventually, is to be devoted to the furtherance of four specific purposes. These Mr. Babson defines as follows:

In Aid of True Christian Service

To train men in the fundamental habits of integrity, industry, temperance, accuracy, promptness, initiative, concentration, thrift, and the other basic requisites to a truly happy and successful business life.

To acquire fundamental business knowledge, with special attention to the great underlying cycle movements, and showing the opportunities and dangers accompanying such movements.

To teach men where they can find information on any subject, and what are the best methods of securing such information accurately and quickly when desired.

To instill into the students the Christian spirit of service, emphasizing that real profits come only from helping to make the world better.

It is through such channels as those thus thoughtfully provided that the living streams will water the whole bleak desert across which humanity sometimes imagines itself to be hopelessly journeying and will cause it to bring forth, in the appointed time, the abundance of good things desired. No negative or destructive influence, no matter how persuasive or convincing it may appear to be, can counteract or nullify such a constructive affirmative force. There is hopeful reassurance in the abstract evidence that men of vision and understanding are willing to supply the tangible proofs of their faith in this simple postulate. There is even greater promise in the realization that the people of the world at large are convinced that the way of true progress cannot be barred or successfully barricaded.

Who shall say what the condition of the world will be when mankind is taught to realize, as Mr. Babson puts it, "that real profits come only from helping to make the world better"? This will be accomplished, he declares, when it has been possible to instill, generally, the Christian ideals of service. The goal is not unattainable. The way has been made plain. Nothing impossible is being attempted. Millions of men and women are daily and hourly proving the practicality and the possibility of applying, in human experience, the fundamentals which assure success and happiness, not only for themselves, but for others.

Nothing has been made plainer than the fact that these higher qualities are not reflected instinctively. There has been a prevalent belief that in the search for knowledge there must be encountered those influences which tend to counteract simple faith and the teaching set down in precept upon precept and line upon line. The intellectualist has sought to regard himself as one apart. It has been believed that with higher education the quality of "higher criticism" goes hand in hand.

There is reassurance and hopeful promise, therefore, in the wise and unselfish decision of such men as Roger W. Babson and many others whose names are familiar to all of us, to devote their fortunes to comprehensive undertakings to re-establish that unity which has, in fact, always existed. It is directly in the line of true Christian service that men be trained in the "fundamental habits of integrity, industry, temperance, accuracy, promptness, initiative, concentration, thrift, and the other basic requisites to a truly happy and successful business life." Concerning them the Apostle might well say, "Against such there is no law."

Just as reasonable and easily understandable rules for the regulation of traffic on land and water have been provided to insure the convenience and safety of travelers thereon, so now, as a result of the recent growth of aviation, comprehensive regulations have been formulated and promulgated in the United States for the control of those vehicles or devices which navigate the air. Not without some opposition on the part of interests which resent such regulatory control has it been possible to work out a code which gives assurance of a full measure of justice to all concerned.

There has been a persistent clinging to the ancient theory that the air is the free domain of everyone who is able to enter it, just as, for centuries, the seas and the lakes were thoroughfares upon which all might enter if they could and use as they would. But with the development of navigation by water there was eventually realized the necessity of protecting and safeguarding the property and lives of those who went down to the sea in ships. So also upon the highways it was not necessary or desirable that rules governing traffic be laid down until the welfare of all concerned demanded provisions for the common safety. Twenty years ago no one would have believed that it would ever be necessary to regulate and supervise highway and street traffic as strictly as is being done today.

So it may be that although the rules just announced by the Department of Commerce in Washington, pursuant to the authority vested in it under the provisions of the Civil Aviation Act passed by Congress, may appear to some to be more strict and much more specific than conditions demand, it may be found necessary, with the inevitable increase in the number and nature of air craft, to impose even more stringent regulations. In military and naval aviation, as is well understood, the pilots and mechanics have, necessarily, assumed the hazards of their occupation. Strictly speaking, the public had no right to interfere with the

departments by insisting that greater precautions be taken to insure the safety of enlisted men.

But the public has been aroused to the realization that it has the right to insist that somewhat more stringent than military rules be provided for the protection of those invited to patronize the common carriers of the air. It seems altogether reasonable, therefore, to require that those offering this service to the public be able to show affirmatively that they have complied with all the newer requirements set down by the Department of Commerce. As the hazard is admittedly greater than that assumed by patrons of railroad trains, trolleys, or ships, there is need that the requirements as to efficiency and proficiency be stricter. There is no persuasive argument in the claim that the imposition of such rules as have been made will discourage the logical or natural development of commercial aviation. It is more reasonable to assume that such development will be measurably encouraged by the assurance that the public welfare is safeguarded.

Even if Prince William of Sweden, who arrives in the United States today, were not a member of a royal house, he would be a notable visitor in his own right.

As a traveler, explorer, wild animal photographer and sailor of the seven seas, he ranks high among the courageous rovers of the earth. In addition, he has made an independent name for himself in his own country and in the literary world in general as a writer of both prose and verse. His distinction, therefore, does not depend on the rank of his family, though undoubtedly that will aid him in securing his audiences, before which he will tell of his adventures in the land of African pygmies and gorillas.

Prince William is not merely a scion of royalty, arousing curiosity, but a serious worker who has traveled far and wide and in addition trained himself to describe his experiences with vividness and force. He is, therefore, to be welcomed as an educator of the American public which sometimes seems only too disposed to be content with knowing simply the facts of its immediate surroundings. His lectures cannot fail to have a broadening influence, and if the people of the United States prefer members of royalty as educators, it is fortunate that there is a prince able to fill the rôle.

And the appeal of European royalty to American democracy seems to be mutual, for just as in olden times all young princes were expected to pay their respects to the court of France and adapt their own styles accordingly, nowadays they set their eyes westward. Knowledge of American life, manners and social institutions seems to be more and more required of the present day royal scions. This in turn is likely to tend to influence other young men of rank to choose the United States as their travel ground. For the promotion of better understanding between the old and new continents, it is therefore helpful to have members of royalty travel in the United States and see with their own eyes what kind of people the Americans really are.

This is in accordance with Prince William's announced purposes. Before leaving Stockholm, he said in an interview:

I am happy over the prospect of the trip. Twice before I have been in the United States, first as representative of Sweden at the Jamestown Exposition, twenty years ago, and then on a through trip from Central America, shortly after the war. Now I hope to see the country more thoroughly in its everyday aspects. My trip will not in any sense be official, and I will do all I can to avoid official receptions, banquets, etc. It is going to be an interesting and, as I hope, a fruitful journey.

What is more, being a writer by profession, Prince William has agreed to write a series of articles about his American impressions for a leading Stockholm daily, just as he did last year during his travels in southern France. His style is excellent and his observations acute, so that these articles are likely to be republished in book form and also to be translated into several languages. The effect of such a volume cannot fail to be beneficial, for just as Americans will flock to hear a prince lecture, so there are Europeans who would rather be convinced as to the admirable qualities found in America by a royal author than by one of lower rank. American travelers by princes who are able to write are therefore to be encouraged.

Recently, an essayist, making out a case for winter, averred that this is the supreme season in which to appreciate, in retrospect, the glories of autumn and spring and summertime. Never perhaps can the earlier seasons be so fully enjoyed as when, sitting before an open grate fire, one meditatively recounts their receded delights. According to this theory, midsummer should now be anticipated as the time when one shall best appreciate the invigorating airs, the snows, and the cool drab skies of the present season. There is a grain of truth in the adage that blessings brighten as they take their flight. It is well that retrospection sheds an added luster over the good that has been; but recollection need not lessen appreciation of the good which now is.

It would seem, however, that not many are of the opinion that winter is to be most enjoyed in the coming summer reveries. One enthusiast from southern California rejoices in the early winter rain and hail because at such a time the snow, scarcely known in the valleys, at least wraps its pure mantle about the distant peaks, providing a dazzling background for the golden balls on the orange trees. From Colorado, a poet sings of the glistening mountain range. The fearless blue jay calls lustily among the snow-laden pines. The red-winged blackbird carries its crimson gleam among the dreaming flower beds.

From quite another corner of the country one voices praise of the sifting, swirling snow eddying around the tall buildings of an eastern city, and thrills to the beauty of a single starry snowflake that rests for a moment on a high window ledge. Yet another who knows the

home of the snows in the mountain fastnesses tells of the wonder scene of calm and silent snow-clad solitude. All these are beauties that may indeed be recalled with appreciation in the coming summer days. But the prospect of distance, which proverbially lends enchantment to the scene, cannot reduce for the nature lover the present joy in the northern icy glories of the year's brief days.

For those who enjoy the mingling, the continuity, of the seasons' work, winter is by no means a gloomy period of inactivity. All are more or less familiar with the thrifflily sealed buds, visible on the bare trees, waiting for the sun's long return. Not so many, perhaps, know of the green winter rosettes, ready for an early spring start, but hidden all winter beneath the snows at the foot of some dried stalk of mullein, pepper-grass, evening primrose or willow herb. Nor have all discovered, as with watching they might, that the "snow moon," provided there comes a "January thaw," may reveal a fluttering butterfly that has been taking winter refuge under the loosened bark of some old stump. Thus it is that each season, with some exquisite key, opens the door on memories of beauty that has been and toward expectation of beauty that is to come, linking all together in the ever continuous now of loveliness.

Whatever else may be thought of the statements made by Dr. Austin H. McCormick of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in Philadelphia, regarding the American prison system, there are few but will agree that his phrase, "the reclamation of human material," to describe the prison's function, is a happy one. Too often this reclaiming feature of the prison's work is apparently forgotten, and the old-time belief that a place of confinement exists in order that a certain measure of vengeance may be wreaked upon the unfortunate individuals who are incarcerated therein seems to hold sway. It is satisfactory up to a certain point, therefore, that Dr. McCormick was willing to concede that some of the old abuses have been largely eliminated from the penitentiaries of America. One cannot but deplore, however, that he found the truth compelling him to state that not one prison in the United States today is doing a well-rounded, thoroughgoing piece of work in this line of "reclamation."

It is a timeworn maxim that idleness does much toward producing crime. Hence it is the more to be regretted that Dr. McCormick's observations lead him to the conclusion that the greatest fault of the prisons in the United States is that less than half have sufficient work for their inmates, and that hence idleness or semi-idleness is the rule. He believes that the cause of this state of affairs lies in what he designates the lack of a single unified control. But whether this be the case or not, the fact is most unfortunate that the situation he describes should exist.

Whatever else, therefore, prison reformers may aim to accomplish in their efforts for the individuals in whose welfare they are interested, they should bend every effort toward seeing to it that this lack of occupation is overcome. While better housing conditions are desirable and various other methods of general amelioration are to be commended, but little will be achieved in the direction of fulfilling the prison's true function unless the unfortunate situation referred to is radically corrected. A proper sense of activity will do much toward overcoming those very human faults and tendencies which pave the way for terms of longer or shorter duration within prison walls. The claim has been made that many times individuals leave these places of confinement in a worse condition than they were in when they entered them. And unquestionably if what Dr. McCormick stated about the enforced idleness therein is true, the explanation is not far to seek. The reclamation of human material will never be accomplished in an atmosphere of indolence and apathy.

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The Arabian Nights Brought Up to Date

FANCY one's surprise on coming to Persia to find the marvels now performed in the famed home of the Arabian Nights to be largely of the American brand, the chief individual responsible for them, an American!

Arrived at the Grand Hotel in Teheran—one of the capital's three Occidentalized hostilities—we ascend to a balcony chamber. The domed ceiling is inlaid with tiny glass prisms, the native ornamentation called *cinch-lari*. In the light of a hanging lamp, the facets coruscate in little showers of colored light. This glamorous chamber at once becomes a setting for that Oriental tale in which figure the Magic Carpet and the Enchanted Tube of Ivory on looking into which one may see whatever place he wishes to behold be it ever so far distant. But it is the "Thousand and One Nights" in an oddly Americanized version!

"Mrs. Hall flew to Meshed today," says somebody. And here in the high heart of Asia one's inner eye sees an American-invented Magic Carpet flying eastward, over the famed turquoise mines of Nishapur over the resting place of Omar al Khayyam. One catches a glimpse of Meshed, hub whence great caravan tracks fork, one prying upward to join at Samarsand the chain of overland connection along which were carried the silks of China, another leading downward through Afghanistan to India. One beholds the multitudes of pious Muslims that fare from the capital to Meshed the Holy. The pilgrim caravans to and fro take six weeks.

"But," the voice goes on, "Mrs. Hall will be back in time for our luncheon day after tomorrow!"

Talk of Persia's newly established airways follows. The Junkers Air Transport Company holds the contracts for regular services carrying ten passengers in each plane as well as airplane mail from Teheran over three aerial trunk lines. The company's Persian director tells us about them; and we learn that it is 400 miles to the Mesopotamian border, a distance which, he says, is covered in about four and a half hours! Fare, sixty toman (roughly \$60)!

The snowy mountain chain of Elburz, north of Teheran, beams phosphorescently in the last light. Talk skims the peaks, crosses the Caspian Sea just beyond, and flies to Russia on "the air-line regularly operated from Teheran to Baku."

To the south, another aerial highway wings us along the Royal Way that goes down to the cities of Persia's Great Kings; above the shining golden dome of Kumb the Sacred, the turquoise domes and minarets of Isfahan the Fair; above classical rose-gardened Shiraz; down, down, above those gorge-passes, savage and sublime, that plunge 7000 feet from Shiraz to the sea-highway to the Indies. The weary marches of the immortal mail caravan track over this route occupy five weeks. By airplane, one makes the 600 miles in eight hours! The director offers practical details. A station, for instance, between Isfahan and Shiraz, "accessible to Pasargade and Persepolis." An air-drome over against the monuments of Cyrus the Great, the pillared palaces of Darius and Xerxes!

The sense of living in the marvelous medley of an Oriental fantasy produced by the mental image of this most modern of structures amidst the glories of ancient Arian architecture is with one frequently in Teheran. The American consul gives a radio party. In mid-Asia his guests "listen in" on a melody played in Spain, a story told in Glasgow. The new Shah, who recently opened Teheran's powerful wireless station, the first in Persia, plans soon to establish radio-casting stations throughout his realm. This big potential market for radio equipment bids fair to give abundant occupation to radio salesmen, as it already is doing for automobile agents.

Fast machine transport and improved highways are bringing the precious carpets of Persia, her silks and embroideries, her beautiful blue pottery, wrought brass and silver, nearer to the marts of the West. The wireless gives her that independent communication with the outside world the lack of which has for long been her prime drawback. As large as France, Germany, Austria and Italy put together, with immense undeveloped natural resources besides her vast wealth in oil, Persia until recently had been immured in inner Asia. She had no money for modern means of free intercourse. The golden wherewithal has been lately conjured from the financial void by an American financial genie, who hails from Michigan.

The tale of Arthur C. Millsap, Administrator-General of the Finances of Persia, is a present-day counter-

part of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp. At Persia's request, the American Financial Mission, consisting of a dozen banking and tax experts under Dr. Millsap's direction, came there in 1922. Bare as the cupboard of Aladdin's mother were the national coffers. Chaos and a large deficit faced the Government. In four years Dr. Millsap has performed a feat which will go down in the annals of financial wonders. He has balanced Persia's budget. There is even a substantial balance in the treasury.

Sheer romance is the chapter on the enforcement of the equitable tax system he devised. Nobles of the kingdom had dodged taxes. The great tribal chieftains resisted payment. Powerful among the latter was the Sheikh of Mohammaderah, semi-sovereign over the larger part of Anshan. Envisage this opulent Eastern potentate in his stronghold which rises above the coming floods of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. And then picture a plain American, Col. D. W. McCormack, looking out over the rolling waters charged with the history of antiquity, while he "concluded" with this feudal lord the settlement which bound him to pay not only his current taxes, but the equivalent of half a million dollars on arrears!

Another dramatic episode in Colonel McCormack's career occurred during the grain shortage that came to the central plateau of Persia last year, to combat which he turned his efforts as Director of Alimentation. Conditions were far more grave than in the time of the somewhat similar contingency eight years ago, when 150,000 fatalities are said to have resulted from lack of bread. Teheran Province then furnished one bushel of wheat in every two required for the capital. Last year it supplied less than one bushel in a hundred needed. Other interior provinces were in like plight.

A saga of transport ensued. Grain must be brought from the borders of Russia and Mesopotamia and India. Before the next harvest, winter snows would close the mountain passes to caravans, and in the spring the 20,000 camels requisitioned by Colonel McCormack would go to graze. Other means of transport must be procured than animals and carts, requiring in many cases two months for a round trip to distant regions.

To meet the crisis, there were imported hundreds of motor trucks, tractors and trailers. The grain they brought was stored in caravanserais in Teheran and other central points. Colonel McCormack's assistants distributed it, to prevent hoarding and profiteering, and the tragedy of the previous experience was averted.

The descendants of Cyrus the Great until lately plowed their fields much as in the time when the Great King went forth to the conquest of Babylon, their grain was threshed by trampling animals and winnowed by the wind. Because of her phenomenal range of climate and soil, Persia can grow almost anything produced anywhere on earth. Agriculture is her chief industry. Yet opium is the only crop to contribute substantially to exports. When the American Financial Mission arrived, modern agricultural machinery was virtually unknown. Since the mission's advent, up-to-date farm machinery has been steadily imported from Britain and the United States.

In the uplands a man plowed until lately with his gun by his side. In all the mountain passes commerce stood still. Robber tribesmen descended from theirerie fastnesses to raid crops and flocks, to plunder passing caravans. The new Shah has rare ability as a military organizer. As Minister of War and the powerful leader of the Persian Cossacks, he had created an army strong enough, for the first time in many years, to subdue the lawless highland chiefs. Dr. Millsap found the money to maintain and develop it. This disciplined fighting force has "made safe to each his own, that he reap where he has sown" and caravans went unmolested.

With the country secure and tranquil, its finances on a sound basis, the Government has taken important steps toward modern reconstruction of this reawakened land that once exercised dominion over the known world. So well satisfied is it with Dr. Millsap's aid that it has recently added to his original staff four more experts, including an agriculturist, a director of roads, and a chief engineer for railroad construction, all from the United States. Dr. Millsap is consulted by the Government in regard to all commercial and industrial concessions. No check drawn by the Government is honored unless it bears his signature. This wonder-working American is thus virtual dictator in the ancient kingdom of Persia. E. D.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

THE Americans are now being made responsible—or as some say, are being blamed—for the renovation of the statues in the Sieges Allee, the Avenue of Victory. For the Minister of Finances of Prussia recently remarked to a deputy of the Prussian Diet, that it would not do for the American tourists, when they came to Berlin and walked through the Sieges Allee, to find the mosaic work of the statues fallen to pieces. The Sieges Allee leads from the Column of Victory, standing in the center of the Square of the Republic (formerly King's Square) on which also the Reichstag is located, to the south and is lined on either side with a row of statues representing Prussia's former rulers. They are ordered chronologically and are not considered either beautiful or good art. Moreover the somewhat autocratic idea at the back of this display of electors and kings annoyed the people even in the Kaiser's time when this boulevard was nicknamed the "Alley of Puppets." It was hoped by many that the revolution or the Republic would lead to the removal of the statues, but nothing was done in that line, and when the Communists adorned a few with red paint the disfigurement was carefully removed. The fact that they are now being repaired "to please America" has practically destroyed all hope of their being removed.

In order to enable persons looking for a police station to find it more quickly, such in future will burn a bright green light in front of the entrance. For the same purpose fire alarms and fire engine depots show a red light. There are persons who suggest that each policeman should also carry a colored light since, as they claim, it is sometimes difficult to find one when he is needed.

A theater without women has just been formed by a group of about twenty actors who in the age in which woman is emancipating herself have emancipated themselves from women. Their idea in forming this theater, which has moved into the well-known Apollo Theater here, is to show the public that women are not needed on the stage! All female rôles are in the hands of male actors. It may be added in some extenuation, perhaps, of this unusual undertaking that the actors are all comedians.

Interesting details of how Johann Strauss, the famous Viennese "waltz king," wrote his music were told by Frau Adele Strauss, who is visiting Berlin for the first time after seventeen years. Her husband, she said, preferred to compose in the night when he would stand at his upright desk jotting down the complete score in pencil. There was no piano in his study. At first he used pen and ink but finally resorted to pencils of which a number with sharp points must always lie on his desk. At times he would wake up in the middle of the night and ask his wife to mark down a few bars or he would make a hasty note of a tune by writing it down in letters of the alphabet. He was always able to write music, Frau Strauss said; he was always full of good humor and he was most childlike in his views. Not in every case were his most instantaneous successes; it often took some time before they gained the popu-

larity than later enjoyed. His waltz, "Voices of Spring," which later became the delight of every ballroom, shared this fate, too. Only after Gruenfeld, the well-known pianist, played it in a masterly manner did it win the hearts of the public. After listening to Gruenfeld play this waltz Strauss said full of admiration: "I say, I never wrote it as well as that!"

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Monitor in Distant Lands

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: One thinks he appreciates the great clean, wholesome, international newspaper, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, when living near its place of publication; but it is the opinion of the writer that its value, charm and consequent welcome are enhanced an hundredfold when one is traveling 10,000 miles from Boston, and when the MONITOR is four weeks old on their arrival.

Unfortunately the newspapers of distant lands as a rule give little attention to wholesome and important news from the United States. One might almost conclude, from the unhappy bits published, that the average American spends his days flourishing "six-shooters," manufacturing illicit liquor and scandalizing motion picture communities! What a joy to spread open the clean pages of the MONITOR (yes, they positively feel clean!) and read therein not old news, but new news—for one has not seen it before—of the worth-while happenings of the world. What satisfaction to note that in publishing wholesome news items from all nations, the MONITOR is uniting the peoples of the earth and counteracting, in large measure, the mischievous separating sense which follows in the wake of journalistic scandal-mongering.

Recently, while traveling from Sydney to Brisbane, Australia, the writer noticed on the train a party of fine-looking youths, evidently strangers, who were being personally conducted on the journey by an instructor or master. This was in November. Opening a MONITOR bearing a September date, he turned almost immediately to a news item telling of the Australian trip of a party of English schoolboys, and here was the very party on his train! How is this for an up-to-the-minute international news service?

In many distant places where the mail boats are two or more weeks apart and quite a few MONITORS come at once, some lovers of this great international blessing arrange the papers according to date, and read one daily, expressing just as much appreciation of and interest in their "daily" paper as if they were Boston residents and subscribers. Might it not be pertinent here to observe that the foregoing statements make rather ridiculous the lofty assertions of some mortals, (living possibly not more than a few hundred miles from Boston) that the MONITOR is "too old" when it reaches them to be of any news value. Manila, P. I. JOHN RANDALL DUNN.

Regulating Commercial Aviation

gated in the United States for the control of those vehicles or devices which navigate the air. Not without some opposition on the part of interests which resent such regulatory control has it been possible to work out a code which gives assurance of a full measure of justice to all concerned.

There has been a persistent clinging to the ancient theory that the air is the free domain of everyone who is able to enter it, just as, for centuries, the seas and the lakes were thoroughfares upon which all might enter if they could and use as they would. But with the development of navigation by water there was eventually realized the necessity of protecting and safeguarding the property and lives of those who went down to the sea in ships. So also upon the highways it was not necessary or desirable that rules governing traffic be laid down until the welfare of all concerned demanded provisions for the common safety. Twenty years ago no one would have believed that it would ever be necessary to regulate and supervise highway and street traffic as strictly as is being done today.

So it may be that although the rules just announced by the Department of Commerce in Washington, pursuant to the authority vested in it under the provisions of the Civil Aviation Act passed by Congress, may appear to some to be more strict and much more specific than conditions demand, it may be found necessary, with the inevitable increase in the number and nature of air craft, to impose even more stringent regulations. In military and naval aviation, as is well understood, the pilots and mechanics have, necessarily, assumed the hazards of their occupation. Strictly speaking, the public had no right to interfere with the

In and Out of Season

tively recounts their receded delights. According to this theory, midsummer should now be anticipated as the time when one shall best appreciate the invigorating airs, the snows, and the cool drab skies of the present season. There is a grain of truth in the adage that blessings brighten as they take their flight. It is well that retrospection sheds an added luster over the good that has been; but recollection need not lessen appreciation of the good which now is.

It would seem, however, that not many are of the opinion that winter is to be most enjoyed in the coming summer reveries. One enthusiast from southern California rejoices in the early winter rain and hail because at such a time the snow, scarcely known in the valleys, at least wraps its pure mantle about the distant peaks, providing a dazzling background for the golden balls on the orange trees. From Colorado, a poet sings of the glistening mountain range. The fearless blue jay calls lustily among the snow-laden pines. The red-winged blackbird carries its crimson gleam among the dreaming flower beds.

From quite another corner of the country one voices praise of the sifting, swirling snow eddying around the tall buildings of an eastern city, and thrills to the beauty of a single starry snowflake that rests for a moment on a high window ledge. Yet another who knows the

Random Ramblings

Princeton has decided chess is not a sport. The Tigers have called off all sporting events with the Crimson, but their chess players met in the Quadrangular League and the result was a dead heat. Maybe the Tigers can now determine whether oystering is farming or fishing.

C-O-N, Con; S-T-A-N, stan, Constant; T-I, th, Constant; N-O, no, Constantino; P-L-E, ple, Constantinople. Another good spelling bee word will soon be in the discard if the name is changed to Kemal, as is proposed.

One good thing about these long term debt settlements—some nations may hesitate about buying a new war before the final installment has been paid on the old one.

Aspirants for the English Channel should bear in mind that in doing their swimming early they will help to avoid confusion during the summer rush.

How long, one rises to inquire, will that huge motor ship of the desert, 300 feet long with great paddle wheels, be able to go without water?

Telephoning from the United States to England at \$25 a minute indicates that talk is no longer cheap, if it ever was.

Seeds from the United States Steel "melon" should produce excellent results if planted in a good soil bank.

It seems likely now that excessive campaign funds will buy nothing but collapsible seats in the Senate.

How many flat dwellers of today recall diving into a three-foot feather tick under frost-rimed eaves?

Doubtless some of these cars "made to fit all pockets" were squeezed into Christmas stockings.